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LAUDER, JOHN, SIR, BART., LORD
FOUNTAINHALL, 1646-1722.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS FROM
THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR JOHN
LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL ...



Painted by Jan van Meegeren

Engraved by Robert Bell 1835



JOHN LAUDER

OF FOURMATHALL BARONET

ESQ. OF FOURMATHALL BARONET

OF FOURMATHALL BARONET

OF FOURMATHALL BARONET

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

SIR JOHN LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL,

ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

VOLUME FIRST,

HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1680-1686.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

M.DCCC.XXXVII.

* * *The Members of the BANNATYNE CLUB are requested not to bind this Volume of FOUNTAINHALL at present, as, along with the Second Volume will be given the general Titles, Preface, and some additional Sheets of an Appendix.*

January, 1838.

EDINBURGH: PRINTED BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

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AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the BANNATYNE CLUB,
held on Friday the 8th of July 1836,

RESOLVED,

That the Historical Observations from October 1680, till April 1686, by SIR JOHN LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, with a continuation of Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs, selected from his other Manuscripts, preserved in the Advocates Library, be printed for the Members, under the joint superintendence of ADAM URQUHART, Esq. and THE SECRETARY; and that fifty copies of the work be thrown off on a different kind of paper for general sale.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Club.

D. LAING, *Secretary.*

THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

M.DCCC.XXXVII.

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SOME HISTORICALL OBSERVES
BREIFLIE MENTIONING
SOME OF THE MEMORABLE OCCURRENTS
HAPPENING ATHER IN CHURCH OR STATE
THROW EUROPE
BUT MORE ESPECIALLY IN SCOTLAND
AND ENGLAND.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF REMARKS OF THIS NATURE
IN ANOTHER 8vo. BOOK.

[M.DC.LXXX.—M.DC.LXXXVI.]

HISTORIA EST LUX VERITATIS, MAGISTRA VITAE, &c.

IN ane thick 8vo. Manuscript, opening by the length, marked with the P. 1. letter F, I have sett doune some Miscellanie Historicall Collections of the affairs of the Ile of Brittain, but particularly of Scotland, digested into Annals, (in imitation of Tacitus,) by order of tyme as they occurred; beginning at 1660, and ending in October 1680; but with many omisions, it being oft intermitted and neglected by me. Yet the pleasure ther is from such observations hath so far prevailed with me, that seeing the forsaide Manuscript is now filled, I have resolved to continue them heer, *modo propitium sit numen.*

The last observe I made in that other litle Manuscript, at page 222 of it, (which falls to be about the midle of the said book,) is anent the invectives and pasquills flew abroad in England, on the approach of the sitting of the English Parliament on the 21st of October 1680; and the Popish project of furnishing our King with French gold, he indirectly suffering Tangier to fall unto the French King's hands. What I shall begin this book with, is the Duke of Albany and York's voyage for Scotland. *Quod felix faustumque sit.*

[POSTSCRIPT.] What materialls I have gathered in this and my other books, are only for memoires, scedules and heads, from which a more exact Annal or Historie may be compiled, (if God give tyme;) ther being many errors and mistakes heir insert, on trust and from report, which on review will be purged and cut of; and many things will be added or enlarged from thir abbreviats. This is to prevent my oune lasines, and to mind me this Collection is far from being compleit or perfite; being set doune onlie for the prima cura, as any thing occurred or came to my notice, without full examination; which I left to the 2d review.

HISTORICAL OBSERVES.

 OCTOBER 1680.

His Royall Highnesse the D[uke] of A[lbany] and Y[ork,] having been earnestly delt with by the King's Privy Councill in England, (who fate 2 dayes without interruption almost theiron,) to declare himself Protestant, and he refusing to goe against his conviction, he was advised to retire unto Scotland, in regard the King's necessities pressed to give way p. 2. to the Parliament's fitting; and accordingly he parted on the 20 of O&tober with his brother at Woolwich on the Thames, and arrived at Kirkcaldy bay on the 26 thereafter, having borne out a mighty storme. The Chancelor and fundrie of the nobility and gentrie of Fyffe, and a part of his Majestie's guards, attended his landing, and he with his Dutchesse were conveyed straight to Leslie, wher he staved till the 29 of O&tober; on which day he came from Bruntland to Leith; from which, in much solemnity, he was conveyed to the Palace of Halirudhouse. (See his former reception in the other manuscript at the 21 of November 1679, page 178. See my law folio manuscript at the 2d of November 1680. See the printed narrative of his reception.)

A litle after his arriveall, having vifited the Castle of Edinburgh, and for a testimony of joy the gun called Muns Meg, being charged by the advice of ane English canoneer, in the shooting was riven; which some foolishly called a bad omen. The Scots repented it extreemely, thinking

the Englishman might of malice have done it purposely, they having no canon in all England so big as thee.

About this tyme on Mr. William Wifeshart, minister at Wells in Anandale (Nithsdale,) deserted his ministry, and sent a dimission of it to the Presbyterie, and turned Roman Catholick: so this is one of the remarkable trophies and spoils the Papists are beginning to gain upon our religion.

On the 21 of October 1680, the English Parliament met; where the King had a pertinent discourse at their opening, to which I refer, because it is besyde me in print. The Commons, *nemine contradicente*, elect one Mr. William Williams, (vide infra pa. 16,) recorder of the city of Chesters, for their Speaker, who had been eminent in his opposition against the Duke of York; he is approved by his Majesty, and obtains a grant of the 3 usuall preeliminaries, that the members of the house, their goods and servants, be free from arrests, that they may have freedom of speech within doors, and may have ready access to his Majesty when required. By an unanimous vote, they declare it was and is the duty of every true Englishman to petition the King for the sitting of the parliament, (tho we find in the other manuscript, page 181, the King by proclamation had discharged it as factious, and seditious, and contrary to his prerogative,) and that these who gave in declarations bearing their abhorrency at these petitioners, were not dutifull subjects, and were therefore in contempt called the Abhorrers. (Vide infra pag. in principio.) They likewise resolved upon a bill for disenabling the D[uke] of York, or any other Popish successor, from inheriting the Imperiall crown of England. The Duke's party comfort themselves with this, that there was great bustle and opposition made before, against both the entries of Quean Marie and Quean Elizabeth in England, as being unlawfully begotten; and yet after the case of their successions existed, they were admitted by the people of England, and did reigne peaceably all their lifetime; and the Duke hopes it may even so befall him.

Some ridiculouſly imagined they found a ſimilitude betuixt *Dux Albanus*, the tyrannous Duke of Alva who oppreſſed the *Hollanders*, and *Dux Albanie* the Duke of Albany and York.

It is the obſervation of a learned man, that England in the ſpace of 20 years changed oftener ther religion than all Chriſtendome had done for 1500 years before; for they made 4 mutations and tranſitions from 1540 till 1560. King Hendry the 8th abolifhes the Pope's ſupremacy and ſuppreſſes Abbacies, but retains the bulk of the Popiſh religion; his ſone Edward brings in the Reformed religion; Mary when ſhe ſucceeds throws it out and introduces Popery; Queen Elizabeth baniſhes Popery again, and re-eſtabliſheth the Proteſtant religion; and all this done in leſſe than the forſaid ſpace.

Not only too many amongs ourſelves, but the French turned the Plot into matter of ſport and laughter; for at Paris they acted, in ther comædy called *Scaramuchio*, the Engliſh tryall, and buked up a dog in a gounce like Cheiff Juſtice Scrogs, and a theiff is brought to the bar and accuſed P. 3. that he had ſtollen one of the King's great ſhips carrieng 100 guns, and had conveyed it away under his cloak. The pannell defends himſelfe that the fact libelled againſt him was impoſſible to be done, and they might as weell ſay he had taken away Notre Dame Church on his back. Scrogs cryes, No, firrah, you did it, we can prove it, call the witneſſes. And ſo on is brought in like Titus Oats and Bedlo, who depone they ſaw him doe it.

On the 12 of November 1680, a part of his Majeſties forces apprehend ſome of Mr. Donald Cargil, the miniſter (who eſcaped narrowlie), his aſſociats, viz. on James Skein a wryter youth brother to the Laird of Skeen in the North, on Archbald Stewart ſkipper in Borrowſtounneſſe, [Robert] Hamilton in Broxburne, and [John] Spreul apothecarie in Glaſgow. As for James Skeen, tho formerly knowen to be a ſimple lad, yet was [he] ſo obſtinatly ſtout that, both in face of Privy Councell and of the Criminall Court, he ounded Camron's declaration of war againſt Charles Stuart (as he

called the King) at Sanquhar, approved ther fighting at Bothwellbridge, Moorkirk, or Aerdmossie, ther covenant, ther excommunication, &c. tho he was present at none of them, and that he had freedom to kill the King as an enemy to God and the country, and subscribed the same. It was a pity to see his forwardness, considering, if he had refrained what he confessed with his own tongue, no probation could have reached him. Some concluded him melancholy and hypochondriack. The other 3 (tho tortured in the boots) would give no positive categorick answer to that question, If they thought it lawful to kill his Majesty? but would rather call it lawful nor unlawful: so that they are singly guilty of a perverse obstinacy in opinion, which principle might be fatally dangerous if they should happen to put it in execution, as God forbid.

William Johnston and some other marchands were seized on upon a suspicion; but their being no evidence against them farther than that they were strict Presbyterians, they were set at liberty.

Old Mr. John Carstairs, once minister at Glasgow, being brought before the Privy Council, gave a very satisfactory account of his submission to and acknowledgement of the King and Council's power. The Bishop of Edinburgh declared his contentment, but alledged, he swerved from the Presbyterian principles, in his acquiescing to the government and disclaiming the rising in arms. Mr. Carstairs, picked at this, replied, he paid all deference to the King's Council, but he did not owe Mr. Paterson's power as a judge their; for which he was removed with a rebuke.

When the Bishop of Edinburgh was reasoning in Council for the Militia Act, one whispered to another, Come let us hear the Apostle Paul discoursing on the Militia: Episcopus Miles is an incongruity. (See Zieglerus book, so called, against the late Bishop of Munster, Christopher Bernardus.)

James Skein and the other 3 have got an indytmnt of treason to answer at the Criminal Court on the 22 of November next; and the Advocate

then only infisting againſt Skeen, and he adhering to all he had formerly declared, with this qualification, that he thought it lawfull to kill the King if he came in armes againſt them, he was ſentenced to be hanged on the 25 of November, and his head to be therafter ſtricken of. He was reprieved; *de quo vide infra* page following.

15 Novembris 1680. The Lord Ruffel and 200 of the Houſe of Com- P. 4.
mons, having brought up to the Houſe of Lords the ingroſſed Bill, paſt after 3 ſeverall readings in ther Houſe, againſt the Duke of York, for diſinheriting him and all papifts from ſucceiding to the Imperiall Croun of England, France, and Ireland, (mentioned ſupra page 2,) but prejudice to the neareſt proteſtant ſucceſſor, and that it ſhould be treaſon to correſpond with the ſaid Duke, &c.; the ſaid Bill, by plurality of votes, was rejected, ther was 30 for it, and about 62 or 63 againſt it, and all the Biſchops, ſave only 3 votes, viz. Compton biſhop of London, brother to the Earle of Northampton, Doctör Pearſon biſhop of Cheſter, and Thomas Lamplugh biſhop of Exeter; all the reſt of the Biſchops ware for the Duke of York's ſucceſſion, though a papift, thinking it unjuſt to deprive him of his birthright for his opinion: The peers ware not frequent when it was voted, but many ware abſent; *vide infra*.

Ther was only 3 members in the Commons Houſe againſt this bill, viz. Mr. Seymour, late ſpeaker, Laurence Hyde, the Duke of York's brother-in-law, and Sir Lionel Jenkins; ſome affirme ther ware many mo againſt it.

James Skeen, (of whom mention is made in the preceeding page,) having been perſuaded to apply to the Duke of York and the Councell, for a delay of putting his ſentence to execution, till he had tyme to confer with learned and pious men, and informe himſelf of his principles, he obtained a reprieve to the 1 of December; but he repented of this addreſſe, and obſtinatly maintained his former tenets.

On the 29 of November 1680, Archbald Stuart and John Potter being pannelled for the ſame crymes at the Juſtice Court; Stuart very boldly

owned all they had done, and confessed he was at Airdsmossie fighting against the King's forces; Potter was more timorous, but his hand was at a bond with some 30 others, wherein he renounced the King; he would have qualified his adherence to these practices, in so far as they agreed with the Word of God; but both of them are condemned to be hanged on the same 1 of December, to which day Skeen was delayed; and accordingly, they were all 3 hanged at the Croce of Edinburgh on that day, Skeen being all cloathed in white linnen to his very shoes and stockings, in affectation of purity and innocencie, and I wish it might be a prælibation and type of a white robe to be given him in Heaven; however, the singularity was unnecessary, if not vain. I conferred with him the day before his suffering, and with the other 2, I found him very settled and composed with much humanity and civility, but still owning his opinions; he pretended to much peace and assurance of salvation, and upon my reasoning, he confessed some hæreticks had dyed with much seeming constancy, but he hoped his was of another sort; he could give me no solid or satisfieng returne; to that I urged, there was no difference betwixt him and us in fundamentals, and that many godly presbyterians disclaimed the principles he was to seal with his blood; only he affirmed the Episcopall and Erastian Government had introduced errors in fundamentals, besides profanity and other immoralities; when I pressed, we that are privat persons were not to answer for the faults of governors, but only to pray and mourn for them, he affirmed, from the old prophet's example, that we are bound to coerce them, &c. Assurance of salvation is always hung on the chain of truth, so that we may doubt the boastings of men dying in a known error, that their confidence may be on mistaken grounds.

Many thought, since he had committed no crime deserving death, the
 P. 5. only wenteing of these opinions (being interrogated thereon, wherein men (unless suspect) should not be inflamed), should not be capitally punished, but some said he should be put in physitians hand for phle-

botomy, and dyet to purge his melancoly, and kept in perpetuall prifon and firmance, that it might not be in his power nather to diffeminat nor practife any of his dangerous pofitions; the fear is, he might efcape and perpetrate on the King, or others, his bloody zeall, and then it would be *vulneratâ caufa remedium quærere*. It is true, the putting to death for opinions, is a popifh maxime not yet receaved among proteftants, but that is to be underftood when a man conceals it; but if he openly awow doctrines deftructive of all governement, the fparing fuch might in the event prove cruelty; (fee the marginal note on the A& of Parliament, James VI. Parl 3. A& 47, in 1572.) Mr. James Guthry minifter, in 1662, fuffered death for his judgement; and the very declining his Majefties authority, is declared treafon by a& 129 in 1584, fo perfons doe not advert to the hazard of the diffolution of all governement, (which Camron, Cargil, Skeen, and thefe men aime at), who think it was hard to take ther lives for ther opinions, having perpetrat no capital action, and though *Lex unica C. fiquis imperatori maledixerit*, feemes to pardon words againft the Prince, yet that is wheir they proceed *ex levitate et infaniâ*, and not when they are malicious to fhake of the King whollie, and affirme fince they are in a declared war with him, that he may be lawfully killed as ane enemy, ane perjured apoftat, ane excommunicat, &c.; for the poifonous leven may diffufe throw the giddy people loving changes, and alwayes inclined to beleive the worft of ther rulers, and may throw us in the fame ftate convulfions fuch tricks did formerly draw on us. See in my folio law manuſcript, Neving's caſe, condemned for words againſt the Duke of York, its at the 15 and 16 July 1680, page 156.

In the debates betwixt the learned Origen and the Heathen phyſitian Celfus, Origen, boasting of the great conſtancy and joy with which the Chriſtians ran upon martyrdom, Celfus answers, this was no argument of a good cauſe, but might proceed from a blind miſguided light of zeall, from oſtentation, and a ſtubborne præfractorineſs and ſtiffneſs of humor.

It is a strange humour of dying, Plutarch tells, some Milesian virgins took of killing themselves, which they could not get stemmed till they exposed some of their bodies ignominiously to public view.—See Plutarch.

The cause must be very commendable and just, and clearly founded in the word of God, ere a man can be esteemed a martyr for suffering in it: see Rathillet's death alibi; as to pretended constancy in dying, of Servetus and others of the Devill's martyrs, *Non pœna sed causa facit martyrem*, (Cyprian,) *et schisma vix martyrio eluitur*; and a martyr ought to have a clear call and a humble frame and preparation of spirit, and knowledge what he dyes for.—See the other octavo Manuscript, page 194 *et sequentibus*. Vide infra of 2 weemen execut for this same cause, page 13; and Alexander Hamilton's case ther.

In November 1680, we had the account of a most dreadful earthquake at Malaga in Spain, (our colder climate is fortunatly free of such,) which made terrible demolitions and devastations, the ground opening and swallowing up all about it, and particularly a river, which afterwards it cast out with so great violence, that it made an inundation.

In November 1680, Mr. James Lundie, one of the principall Ministers of Edinburgh, removed himselfe to Dalkeith, whither he got a call, which I mark as extraordinary, for to leave a better stipend to goe to a much leaner; their were fundrie conjectures about it, some thought the Bishopp was displeased with the freedoms he fundry tymes used. On his removeall was advanced, in Februar 1681, on Mr. Ro^t Bruce, minister at Auldeir; in this different from the great Mr. Ro^t Bruce, in King James the VI tyme, that this Mr. Ro^t is for the hight of Episcopacie, which the old Mr. Ro^t strugled much against.

- P. 6. Supra page 4 in princ: we have seen the Commons disappointed in their designe of disinheriting the D. of York, now they fall upon other methods for securing the Protestant religion, as, that ane bond of association be entered into for preserving our King's life and our religion; of

which see more in the other Manuscript in 8vo. page 181 ; and 2do. That the act excepting and frieng the D. of York from taking the oaths of alledgeance, supremacy, and declaration, be repealed. See of this in my law Manuscript in folio, 4to Dec^r 1679, page 99. 3tio. That the post office, Portsmouth, and the fleet be taken out of the said Duke's hands, and his gift to be Admiral of England declared null. 4to. Ane addresse, that George Earl of Hallifax (who very lately was the great idol of the Commons, but had now deserted them, and stept asyde to dine with his Majesty) be removed from the King's Councells for ever. The King's answer to this last was a discreet refusall, but if they would impeach him, or any other of his Councell, for any cryme, he should not hinder the course of justice against them. See the following page, and page 9 in calce.

On the 3d of December 1680, on Drydaill, a weaver, assaulted on of his Majestie's guard called Masterton, about Kirkliston, railing upon him as on of them that was accessory to the murdering of the people of God, and particularly of James Skeen and thesse other innocent persons who had suffered tuo dayes before, and he wounded him with a sword ; wheirupon the trouper pershueing him, did at last apprehend him and bring him in prifoner to Edenburgh, wheir he feingied himself to be distracted. See the Edenborough Weeklie Gazet.

On the 6th of December 1680, dyed Æneas Lord Macdonald, a bold man, and a great opposer of Argyle's, and defender of the Maclean's interest, and who had a great influence and command in the Hylands, though his private estate was very low, only he was popish, which made the Duke of Y. regrate his death the more. Vide infra, page 8, Aboyne's death.

About the 12, 14 of December, and for sundry dayes thereafter, a formidable comet appeared at Edinburgh, and was seen in many other places. It arose in the west from a small star appearing a litle after day light was gone,

and moved northward, and sent out a prodigious long taill, greater then any that had been observed for theſe many 100 years. Some doubted if it was a comet, (it was a reall comet) but called it that meteor which goes under the name of Trabs or Columna; however it was red, and interpreted by every on according to ther ſeverall jealousies and intereſts. Generally comets are thought to portend war, deſolation, blood, ruine, conversions of ſtates, cataſtrophes of kingdomes, deaths of great men, ſterilities, famines, plagues, &c.; and in reſpect of the preſent fears of confuſions and diſorders, each applyed it as he pleaſed. Some ſaid, you baniſh, confine, and imprifon our preachers, but ther is a preacher ſent from Heaven, who is without the reach of malice. Ruſhworth in his Hiſtoricall Collections, in anno 1618 page 8, tells of a great comet appeared in that year 1618, wheirupon enſued, firſt, the Bohemian wars, then P. 7. the German and Swediſh, &c. Doctor Bainbridge obſerved it to be verticall to London, and to paſſe over it in the morning, ſo it gave England and Scotland in ther civill wars a ſad wye with its taill. They ſeldome ſhine in wain, though they proceed from exhalations and other naturall cauſes. See Lucan's deſcription of that comet, which appeared before the civill wars betwixt Caſar and Pompey, de bello Pharfalico libro. See infra this ſame page, and infra page 39 in principio.

In the beginning of December 1680, Howard Viſcount Stafford, on of the 4, 5 popiſh lords imprifoned in the Tower, being accuſed in name of the Commons of England before the Houſe of Lords, and the Lord Chancellor nominate by Stewart for that effect, after a fair tryall of 5 dayes, and a probation by Oats, Dugdale, Turberville, and others, that he was preſent at conſults wher the King's death was propoſed, and that he had offered Turberville 1500 lb. ſterling to kill his Maſtey; the Lords, by the plurality of votes, found him guilty of treaſon, though every overt individual act was not proven by 2 concurring witneſſes, for they judged it enough that the witneſſes agreed on treaſonable acts in the generall, and each of them de-

poned on special deids though they ware severall ones, which adminiculative probation, Cavalcenus and other Lawyers approve of in crimine læsæ majestatis; and therfor, he was condemned to be headed on the 29th day of December 1680, which was accordingly done at Towerhil on that day. See his printed speech, apud me. The Chancellor in his speech to him hath this expreffion, that the Plot was now clearly made out and proven beyond all contradiction and doubt; which is a great conviction of its reality, this flowing from him who was no hearty encourager of the discoverie of this Plot. It is reported this V. Stafford had been only a filly man, and exceeding vitious. See animadversions on his speech in my 4 Manuscript marked A 3, page 22. I find 55 Lords of the House of Peers voted him guilty upon ther honor, and 31 not guilty: the Bishops abstained from voting. See his printed tryall. Vide of Turberville, infra page 21.

In prosecution of what we spoke supra, in the præceeding page, of comets, the place and situation thereof is much questioned; of old it was thought by Aristotle and others, they did not aschend above the third region of the air, but ware generat ther with other meteors, and the learned Julius Scaliger hath interpolat and defended this opinion, but, however eminent he was in other knowledge, it appears from his disputations against Cardan, he was no great astronomer nor mathematician: now commonly Tycho Brache, Galileo, and others, they place comets above the sun and other planets in cælo 8vo., because they find they have no parallaxes for the most part. See this noted in another manuscript, page 67. As to the effects, prognosticks, and significations therof, some will allow them none at all, because, forsooth, during all the reigne of Nero, comets appeared very frequent at Rome; so the people concluded the signe gave them hopes that the tyrant should shortly be cut of, and when he was killed ther was no comet at all appearing. But this is only a particular instance, and the effects of thir fatall and ominous stars doe not follow

immediatly; some think it takes as many years to operate as it appears nights. Others will only have them to be the fore-runners of evil, but ther is no reason to restrickt ther influence solely to malignity. For, if that was a comet which appeared to the 3 wise men, and directed them to Christs cradle, (as some learned men, viz. Grotius in his annotations on the 2d of Mathew, will have that star to be on,) sure I am it portended the greatest good that ever happened to poor mortalls. It is true, that sad comet which hung over Jerufalem by the space of a year before Titus Vespasian took it, in the forme of a bloody sword, pointed out fearfull defolation approaching to thesse stubborn Jews; yet it had on good signification, that the glorious Gospell was to propagat and spread from thence

P. 8. to all the Gentile world, which immediatly followed. Josephus and others tell of strange prodigies ware seen in the air and the earth before the destruction of Jerufalem, as armies of cavalry and infantry drawn up, voices in the temple, the door locked opening of its owne accord, a man crying to them to depart, and no whipping would hinder him. Which minds me, before the German wars by Gustavus, Mr. Clark and others tell, besyde the comet mentioned supra page 6th, ther ware direfull accidents, showers of blood, a child borne at Magdeburg with head peice and all other armor of flesh, weemen cutting breed, blood gusheth out, &c. (See prodigious signes in the 2d of the Maccabees, cap. 5, v. 2, and 3, item, cap. 3, v. 24, cap. 10, commate 29, cap. xj. v. 8.) See many other terrible prodigies in Germany, marked by Clark in his Generall Martyrologie, page 219 et sequente. I have seen a printed book anent a great comet appeared in Scotland in December 1652. Christ, in the 24 of Mathew, v. 29, tells us there shall be signes and wonders in the heavens, so they are not altogether accidentall, though we are not to rely to much on them, for God forbids that by the prophet, I will make the diviners mad, which was to fortify the Jews against the poison of the Chaldeans, who were miserably addicted to this curious wain judicall astrology; see

Howards Defenlative againſt the poiſon of pretended Prophecies. It is a true Latin proverb, *Sapiens dominabitur aſtris*, and eſto, that *Aſtra regunt horas*, which may be denyed as to our minds and wills, except in ſo far as they are organically influenced by our bodies, yet *Regit aſtra Deus*. Ricciolus, in his *Almageſtum Magnum* hath deſcribed all the comets ever were heard of before his tyme; but I dare ſay, theſſe 3000 years, ther was not a comet ſeen with ſuch a long ray, and prodigious byſſome and taill, as this preſent on is, which is near 3000 miles in longitude. See our Weekly Gazette for this, making it 60 degrees, and each degree is 60 miles. Some affirme that comet in Germany in 1618 had its taill 90 degrees long, which, if true, is 30 degrees longer than this.

The learned preacher to the learnedſt auditory in England, the Innes of Court, Mr. Gataker, wryting againſt that impoſtor Lillie, the aſtrologue, he reaſons why that great ecclypſe of the ſun in 1652, which occaſioned a darkneſſe for a while, could have no ſignification, for it is all on in nature whither the ſolar ecclypſe happen by intervention of the moon or of the earth; now every 24 howers the earth interpoſes betwixt the ſun and us, and the night makes a greater and more totall ecclypſe then any occaſioned by the moon's intervention, (I doe not ſpeak of that ſupernaturall ecclypſe at Chriſt's paſſion,) and yet no man counts this ecclypſe ominous, but ſleeps quietly till the ſun's reſreſching beams bring back the day again: ſee Obſerves from Mr. Gataker, upon lots and chance games, alibi in a quarto manuſcript, page 43. Some make the riſe of comets to be occaſioned by the concurrence of 2 fixed ſtars, wheir the one falls out of its owne cycle, orbe, or vortex (to ſpeak in Cartefius words) unto that of another ſtar, and its ſtrength and influence is theirby diſſipated, abſorbed, and ſucked up, and the brightneſſe of it ſpends itſelf in that taill we obſerve the comets to have. Of comets ſee Mr. D'Avity, diſcourſing very largely in the Introduction to his *Monde Univerſelle*, page 101 et ſeq.: vide infra, the effects of it, page 20. Sin and ſecuritie abounding in

Scotland are fadder and furer prognosticks of blood and desolation then any comet can be, which, by no astronomicall or natural efficiency, can portend or signifie such things, farder, then the air infected by it may occasion sterility, pestilential diseases, and famine.

About this tyme dyed Gordon, Earle of Aboyne, a man of much naturall sharpnes and a very good poet; was popish, but made a faint profession of being converted to the reformed religion. Vide supra, page 6, Macdonald's death.

On the 26 of December 1680, being Chriftmas day, some of the schollars P. 9. of the Colledge of Edinburgh having contributed together for the making ane effigies and image of the Pope, they entred in a bond and combination to burne him after a solemne proceffion on Yuille day, and gave oaths on to another for the secrecy of it; yet it came abroad, and a Councell being called on the 24 of December, at night, for preventing it, they ordered the Kings forces to be brought within the City of Edinburgh to oppose it, and seized on some English boyes of the name of Gray and others, the next morning in thair beds, and imprifoned thame. Yet all this did not divert the designe, but, by a witty stratagem, the boyes carried a portrait to the Castlehil, (as if this blind had been the true on, and they had intended to carry it in proceffion doune the streets, and performe ther ceremony and pageantrie in the Abbey Court over against the Duke of Albanies windows,) which made all the forces draw up at the West Bow head, and in the Graffe Mercat, lest the boyes should escape by coming doune the South Back of the Castle, and thus having stopp'd all avenues as they thought, thir boyes escaped by running doune vennells leading to the North Loch side, and other boyes carried the true effigies from the Grammar Schooll yeard to the head of Blackfreis Wind, and that on the Hy-Street, first clodd'd the picture with dirt, and then set fyre to the powder within the trunk of his body, and so departed. This was highlie refented by some as ane inhospitall affront, designed to the Duke of York, (though

it was only to his religion and not to himselfe,) being a stranger among us, (though he be descended of Scots blood,) and that it was but an aerie of the London apprentices, who had done the like before, and that it opened the Papists' mouths to call us cruell. But what the boyes did in shew, the Papists were wont to do to us as hæreticks in reality; and some thought boyes might as well sport themselves with this, as ministers in the pulpit affirme the Popes to have been bougerers, hæreticks, adulterers, forcerers, sodomites, &c.; the punishment wherof by all laws is *Vivi comburium*, burning alive;—and it was a compensation for his excommunicating all Protestants yearly on this day. In summe, it was a childish folly, and scarce deserved so much notice should have been taken of it. I find in John Knox his Cronicle, book 1, in 1555, page 103 and 104, on of the beginings of the Reformation of Religion then was by burning St. Giles image in Edenbrugh, and a 2d being made, it was wrung out of the preist's hands and broken in peices. See a printed Apologie for this fact of the Students, in a 4to manuscript marked A 3. pag. 23. Vide infra, page 26.

For a farther testimony and bravado, the scoll boyes, with the apprentices to merchands, trades, and wryters, with other servants, got all the badge of blew ribbans in ther hats, with thir words embroidered on them: 'No Pope,' 'no Preist,' 'no Bishop,' 'no Atheist;' some of the Episcopall and Court party have in opposition got rid ribbans, with this engraven, 'I am no Phanatick,' as if all who declare against popery ware phanaticks; this minds me of the old quarrell of Cavaleer and Round head, and betwixt the Guelfs for the Pope, and the Gibelins for the Emperor. Vide infra, page 11, anent the burning of Preistfeild. Vide infra, page 28. I hear the watermen and apprentices of London, in this far have imitat us, (though otherwayes they disdaine us,) that they have all got up the blew ribban with 'No Pope' woven on it. In the 15 of Numbers, v. 38, God appoints the Israelites to wear a blew ribban.

About the same tyme, a hypocondriack fellow was imprisoned in the Canongate, for teaching that the day of Judgement was to be the next day, and offered himselfe willing to be hanged, if what he averred should prove false. See in my former manuscript in August last, anent the 2 Galileans at Tholoufe; it's page 210. Vide page seq. in fine.

The House of Commons, besydes ther former Adresse to his Majesty, (vide supra, page 6,) which was plain enough, they present a new on upon the 21 of December, 1680, in answer to his speech of the 15 of December before; in which speech, the King had offered to concur with them in all remedies for securing ther religion and property, except the
P. 10. diverting the Succession of the Crown out of its naturall channell and course. The Commons in this Adresse, beg his Majesty to depart from that reservation, and to pass ther bill for disinheriting the Duke of York, or any other Papist from ascending the Imperiall Throne; and entreat him to consider, being they have growen so numerous under him, how they would encrease if ther be hopes left of a Popish successor, and that all sincere Protestants may resolve to be destroyed, being the Duke hath promised to forraigne Popish Princes, to extirpate all hereticks so soon as he has power; and all this while he hath so influenced his Majesties Councils, that in 1673, the King's resident and agent in Holland presented a memoriall to the States Generall, and pressed them to yeeld to the French King's demand, that the Roman Catholick religion should be publickly established throw all these provinces, which was a most absurd demand from the Embassador of the King of Brittain, who hath the honor and reputation of being the head of the Protestant interest. Nota, this is in the first Adresse; then they adde, they intend to debar none of the Royal line but the Duke of York and Papists, but if the King refuse to comply with this ther desire, they advise him to look if he do not provock such a great part of his people to oppose the Duke of York's entry to the Croun, as may endanger the seclusion, not only of the rest of the Royal

line, but even the English monarchy it selfe: which is a dreadful boast that they will erect themselves in a commonwealth; but this would entail an everlasting war upon them, as long as any of the Royal line were in being and capacity with forraigne help to disturb them, though they should sell their right, and take it holden as a feudatary Crown of the French King, and when they were lately reared in a republick, they naturally slid back again unto a monarchy. Then follows an advise to his Majesty, that none be put in places of judicator, magistracy, government, or military trusts, but such as are of known integrity and affection to the Protestant religion, and that they be secured their, *Quam diu se bene gesserint*; and complains, that, by the Duke of York's power, honest men have been turned out of their offices, and men of known principles for Popery and Arbitrary government invested in their rouble, and concludes, these things being granted, they will supply his Majesties necessity for Tangier, and all his other concerns in forraigne alliances, &c. This is a severe and shrewd paper, and some marvelled at the King's patience; (see the 4th manuscript, marked A, page 18,) the King is of a better nature than many other princes have been, who were jealous of their brother, and alwayes suspected the next successor to the Crown, and were willing to deprese them, being angry to see the rising sun so much worshipped. Upon the back of this addresse followed the Earle of Shaftesburies speech in the House of Peers, in his Majesties owne hearing, ripping up the faults of the King's government with more plainnesse then any ever yet did; and in effect, resolved in this, that the people of England had been so oft cheated, they would not trust the King's promises, nor give him money till first he performed what they desired of him, viz. to quite his Popish queen, Popish brother, his whoores, his counsellors and his new convert, and cast himself in his peoples armes, change his court and principles, and once be himselfe. See it at large. Shaftesburie refused part of this printed speech to be his; and it was brunt by the hand of the hangmen.

Many other things at this tyme concurred to fright us, as a vision seen by a countryman called Zuille; while he was wondring at the comet, he saw a fyre descend from the Castle downe the city of Edinburgh to the Abbey, and then he heard a voice saying, 'This is the sword of the Lord,' and other things which he would not utter: it was on Charles Gray a merchant in Edinburgh, saw this fire, but Zuille heard the voice. On in a souldiers apparell comes to Sir George Monro at mid day in the streets, and bids him goe down and tell the Duke of York. If he did not

P. 11. counsell his brother the King to extirpate the Papists, both the King and he were dead men; and Sir Geo. turning about to call some witnesses, the man in a sudden retired he knew not whither; like the admonition given to our King James the IV. before he went to Flouden, wher he was killed,—the old man evanishing, tho diligent search was made after him: see Buchanan and others for this. Vide pag. 9 supra, anent the prophecy that Doomſday was the morrow. We had account of strange visions and apparitions seen in Germany, like these which the country people observed before the last great war. (See le Journal des Scavans, of the year 1665, printed in 1666, page 170.) It is an old observation of the excellent historian Philip de Comines, that the English nation is superstitiously fond of apparitions, visions, prophecies, and wonders.

ANNUS 1681.

ON of the first things we heard at the entry of this new year, was of the death of Mr. John Welsh, on of the eminent Conventicle hill preachers in Scotland: he had been the occasion of seducing many people away from the orderly government of the Church; he was both in the insurrections at Pantland lands and Bothuelbridge, but was not so grosse as wholly to disoune the King with Camron in the proclamation at Sanquhar in June last, or to excommunicat him with Cargil in September last, tho he was a great enemy to the Bishops; as his Grandfather of the same name in the reigne of James the VI. was, and was banished for it, and lived in France, and see strange things of him, both in the preface of his book called Popery Anatomized, and in the Status Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ, or the Ecclesiasticall Historie of France, page : So that this Mr. John Welsh, his grandchild, in comparifon of thesse other hotheads, may passe for a soberer man. He dyed at London. Ther is but a small remnant of thesse disorderlie ministers now left, unlesse a new fleece arise to oune the same principles.

10 Januarij 1680–81. The King, being very exceedingly displeased P. 12. with the House of Commons, who would yeeld to nothing except the King passed the bill secluding his Brothir from the croun, and rejected all other remedies proposed, both as insufficient to heal and as dangerous, he prorogued them to the 20 of Januar; which put that bill, and all others unpassed, quite of the hinges, and out of doors. Some thought it had only been to give them occasion to bring in the bill of new, since, by ther

custome, a bill rejected cannot agane be presented that Session of Parliament, but the event disproved this. It was observed, that the same day wheiron the King had prorogued this Parliament, viz. the 10 of Januar, his Father in the year 1642-3 deserted his city of London, and the Parliament then sitting at Westminster, which was the beginning of all his troubles, for he never entred London after that till he was brought prisoner ther; tho ther be litle fatality in observing dayes, yet the giving rise to such odious parallells may be shunned.

The King, during the prorogue, not being able to please them, on the 18 of Januar he brook of capitulation with them, and by his proclamation, intimated throw London by sound of trumpet, he dissolved the Parliament. It bears, he was resolved to meet his people in frequent Parliaments, and therfor he promises under his great seall to issue furth writs for calling another to meet on the 21 of March nixt at Oxford. The changeing the place was a check to the factious and tumultuary humor of the Londoners; yet it made them remember that the King's father, as a counterpoize to the long Parliament, which sat at London, he, in Januar 1643-4, called a Parliament at the same city of Oxford, but without any prosperous successe. However the abatement of profit in removeall of the Parliament, made fundry of the Londoners relent somewhat in ther heat against the Court party, and willing to faune and doe mean things if the Parliament might be brought again to them. See Baker's and other English Chronicles, and the book called the Civill Wars of Brittain, chapter 37, page 64, and cap. 52, page 100.

Monmouth, Shaftsburie, and ij others, made ane addresse to the King, requesting the new Parliament might meet at London, representing the Parliaments held at Oxford by the King's father, and others the Kings of England, had always been unfortunat, and that the members of Parliament would not think themselves secure except in London. See this paper, and the answer of it, beyde me. King Charles the I. had also in

the year 1625 and [1644] a Parliament at Oxford, but he found the members no more tractable their then at London. Some boasted and others feared the House of Commons should not have obeyed the King's dissolution so peaceably as they did; but whatever violence they shew when met in a parliamentary capacity, they are more warie and circumspect and flow in their hot proceedings then Scotsmen are when once awakened; and are not so suddenly blown up with groundlesse fears and causeles jealousies of poperie and arbitrarie government. Vide *infra*, page 16, anent the Oxford Parliament.

11 Januarij 1680-1. The mansion house of Preistfeild, beyde Edenbrough, belonging to S. James Dick provest of Edinburgh, was in this evening, about 7 or 8 a cloack, brunt, whither by casuall accident and negligence, or designedly by praecogitat malice, could not weill be determined. The Provest had frequentlie said, he would take doune his house and rebuild it. Some jealousd the scooll boyes at the Colledge, because he had imprisioned some of them for their frolique of burning the Pope, (*de quo supra*, folio praecedente,) and some of them had threatened to pull doune his house. Others thought this suspition not weel grounded, nather the malice, wit, conduct, nor contrivance of lads amounting to fyre raising. See the Councell's proclamation anent it. Of the praesumption *Minarum praecedentium et damni secuti*, see the criminal lawyers, requiring they be *malæ famæ*, and such *qui minas exequi soliti sunt*; and the forsaide praesumption of *damnum minas subsequens*, takes mainly place in malefices committed by witches. Some said the Privy Councell, in their tryall, were not so exact as they should have been, for the scrutiny that would best have expiscated the manner, was to have examined the Provest, his Ladie, their servants and tennents, wheir the keyes, when there was fyre last put on, and who was most lately their, &c.: which was not done; but a number of school boyes called, who declared they knew nothing of it till it was brunt. Yet the Privy Councell thought fit, by a proclamation

in print, to shut up the Colledge of Edinburgh, and banish the boys 15 miles, unless their parents found caution for their good behavior; which made some cry out, Shall the succeeding generation be starved of good learning, because in a Protestant countrie the children in mockerie brunt the Pope? Others added, that Julian the Apostat thought it the most effectual method to suppress Christianity to shut up their schools. (See Hermanus Latherg. de Censu, libro 1^o. cap. 1, pag. 150 et seqq.; item libro 3, cap. 19, pag. 967, et sequentibus; Joannes Casus de Sphæra Civitatis, seu Republica, libro 5, cap. 11, pag. 375.) It was surmised, this interdict put upon the Colledge was in part designed by the Bishhop of Edinburgh to get out Mr. A. Cant from being Primar, and to get in Mr. Robert Paterson, his brother, unto that place. Some asked, If the Councells interdict could be justified to shut up a colledge erected by a king, with priviledges, and 100 years in possession thereof, and ratified in severall Parliaments, and whei of the toun of Edinburgh ware patrons, without their consent, on small and frivolous jealousies and suspicions. Thereafter, the Colledge was again opened with conditions; which see alibi, in the manuscript marked E, at the first of Februar 1681, pag. 182.

- P. 13. 26 Januarij 1681. Ther ware hanged at Edinburgh 2 weemen of ordinarie rank, for ther uttering treasonable words, and other principles and opinions contrare to all our governement; the on was called Janet Alison, a Perth woman, the other Harvy, from Borrowstownessle; they ware of Cameron's faction, bigot and sworne enemies to the King and the Bishops; of the same stamp with Rathillet, Skeen, Stewart, and Potter; of whom, supra page 4, et seq., wher we debate how far men (for weemen are scarce to be honored with that martyrdome, as they think it) are to be punished capitally for ther bare perverse judgement without acting. Some thought, the threatening to drown them privatly in the North Loch, without giving them the credit of a publick suffering, would have more effectually reclaimed them nor any arguments which

were used; and the bringing them to a scaffold but disseminats the infection. However, thir weemen proved verie obstinat, and for all the pains taken would not once acknowledge the King to be ther lawfull prince, but called him a perjured bloody man. At the stage, they told, so long as they followed and heard the curats, they were sweaters, sabbath-breakers, and with much aversion read the Scriptures, but found much joy upon his spirit since theie followed the conventicle preachers. Ther were 5 other miserable weemen executed with them for infant murder. See my folio law manuscript, 17 and 18 Januarij 1681, page 180. See with what wonderfull patience most execrable hæreticks suffer, in Baker's Cronicle, in the reign of K. Henry the 2d page 58, and of Henry the 3d page 89.

23 and 25 Januarij 1681. Alexander Hamilton and Trotter of Morton-hall, questioned at Privy Councell for expressions seeming to reflect on the government. See my folio law manuscript farther at the saids dayes, page 181. Vide supra, page 5, Siquis imperatori maledixerit, &c.

About this tyme, we heard the Earle of Eglington had killed the postmaster of Doncaster, in England, in the postmaster's owne house, being transported with drink and passion at some slight provocation given him by the said postmaster. His unckle the Duke of Rothes did intercede with the King for a remission to him.

This year 1681, the 30 of Januar falling on a Sunday, the commemoration of the King's father's murder was deferred till the next day. See my 8vo. manuscript of Session occurrents, page 45 et sequente.

3 Februarij 1681. The Duke of York parted about 7 a'clock in the morning from the Abbey to goe for Stirling to see the Castle and the strong passes on the river of Forth; and in regard of the preparations the Earles of Argile, Mar, and Lithgow had made for him, and not to disappoint them, he was not interrupted from going by a great storme of snow, had fallen 2 dayes before, in greater quantities then ever I had observed in so short a space, tho the storme in the winter 1674 lasted longer. He

stayed not long, for he returned 'on the 5th of Februar in the afternoon. See the accompt of this progresse in print.

- P. 14. Upon dissolving of the English Parliament, severall of the councellors left the Councill board, and the King put the Earle of Sunderland from his place as principall Secretarie of State; and, on the 2d of Februar 1681, instilled the Earle of Convay therein. Sunderland had been on of them who, in the last Parliament, had appeared against the Duke of York; but thereafter Sunderland, in 1683, made his peace; and on Convayes dimission he was again reponed to be Secretary, by the Dutcheffe of Portsmouth's power with the King, somewhat against York's will.

In Februar 1681, Generall Dalzeel executed much severity against on of his poor soulders for stealing a pair of pistols out of the magazine; he caused shoot him to death. Another, being sentinel at on of the gates of the Abbey, was found lying sleeping when the Duke of York passed, Dalzeel caused sentence him in a court martial to be shot; and for that purpose he was carried to Leith Links, and when all was ready, the Duke of York interceded for his life, and obtained it. Some exclaimed on this Muscovian rigour as too severe in tyme of peace, and that the rigour of discipline was not absolutely necessarie, save tempore belli, or in a garrison and besieged towne; others called them wholesome examples to repress the naturall infoleney and luxuriancy of fegers. See Voet. de Jure Militari.

On the 21 of Februar 1681, ther ware brought in from Borrowstounnesse a company of distracted men and women (for I know not what other name to give them); they called themselves the only true faints, declared for Cargil's covenant, had a napkin dipt in the blood of Stewart and Potter, who ware hanged and headed on the 1 of December last, (supra page 4,) and weaved it in ther prayers before the Lord, crying for vengeance on the murderers; and in this furious posture, worse than quakers and enthusiasts, run up and doune that towne, disowned the King and all government, and followed a failer named Gib, who had now assumed the name of

King Soloman, (for they, instead of ther former names, take names out of the Old Testament, as Abram, &c.): [And such as have] husbands, not of ther oune opinion, they are so far from conversing with them that they will not suffer them to touch them, and if any doe, they wash the place as having contracted impurity, like the Jewish ceremoniall uncleannesse, with 100 such fopperies. See the following page.

In the end of Februar 1681, we heard that of 4 lyons in the tower 3 of them dyed, and the lyon remaining was that which was designed the Duke of York's lyon, wheiron every on made ther observe. As to the age of lions, see Plinius' Natural Historie, lib. cap. . Some of the pamphlets printed against the Duke of Monmouth, in mockery desired him to go and give a demonstration of the legittimatnes of this birth, by approaching the lyons in the tower, who certainly would lick the hand of a prince of the blood royal, and would stoop to on who had the lyon on his fyde from his birth, and offer no violence. And why might not he try this experiment as weell as his sifter, Madam Fanshaw, [who] had cured on of the Kings evill, by touching and using the words which his Majesty does.

ij Martij 1681. Ther ware 3 persons hanged at the Graffemarkat of p. 15. Edinburgh, for disouning the King's authority, and adhæring to Cargil's covenant, declaration, and excommunication, and thinking it lawfull to kill the King and his Judges. See the præceeding page anent thesse from Borrowstounenefs. Ther names ware Gogar, Millar, and Sangster; if they would but have acknowledged his Majestie, they would have been pardoned; yea, when they ware upon the scaffold, the Earle of Roscommons, by a privy warrand from the Duke of York, came and offered them ther lives, if they would but say, God save the King; but they refused to doe it, tho Daniel wishes Nebuchadnezar and Darius, heathen kings, to live for ever. See the chapter of the book of Baruch, v. ij. wher the Jews in ther captivity pray for the peace and prosperity of the kings of Babylon; and it is undoubtedly every Christians duety to pray for all Kings, 1

Timothy, 2 chapter, v. 1 and 2. To refuse the pardoning ther enemies was to dy in much malice and unmortified rankor, as appears by Gogar's printed speech. Yet some thought it sad to dispatch men away to the other world in such a spirituall madnesse and religious melancholy, who rushed upon death and ware wain of suffering, and from whose boldnesse in dying (as if it had come from the immediate divine assistance) other simple people, as Hydra's head, and Cadmus teeth sown, ware profelyted, at leist ware hardened and confirmed in ther error; and that it would have been better to have kept them in bonds as madmen, or to have employed physicians to use ther skill upon them as on hypocondriack perfoncs. *Nam furiosus homicida non est morte plectendus satis enim ipso furore multatur*, c. 14. *D. de officio præfidis*. About 8 dayes before this, they had stollen away 2 of the heads, which stood on the West Port of Edinburgh, viz. : Stewart's and Potter's; the criminal Lords, to supply that want, ordained 2 of thir criminall's heads to be struck off and to be affixed in ther place. Ther was a 4th condemned with them for these same principles, called Murray, but he was prevailed on to give in a petition to the Privy Councell disowning the doctrine of killing Kings, or rising in armes against them, (only he qualified it with this exception, unlesse it was in selfe defence,) and acknowledged the King supream in all civill matters, but not in ecclesiasticks, which, tho contrare to law, yet so far prevailed as to obtaine a reprivall to him of his life. Vide *infra*, more of thir people, page 25.

Against defending the true religion with armes, see ane excellent citation from *Laëtantius*, libro 5 *Divinarum Institut.*, de *Justiciâ*, cap. 20; adduced by *Camerarius*, tomo 1 *Meditationum Historicarum*, cap. 40, pa. 179. See anent this more alibi, from *Tertullian*, *Grotius*, &c. in a 4to manuscript, marked A 1. page 91. As to the praying for usurping powers, see *Gee's* right of *Magistracy*, who thinks it unlawful, and answers thir texts, page 304 and 334.

13 Martij 1681. Dyed suddenly at Edinburgh, Dr. Archbald Turner, on of the minifters ther, a man of a ready wit and good parts. He was buried, at his oune defire, under the elder's defk, in his oune parifh church, called the Old Kirk, (which fome thought fuperftitious), and his comerad, Mr. John Robertfon preached his funeral fermon. The Toune Councell advanced Mr. Alexander Ramfay, on of ther 2d minifters, unto his place; and in rounge of Mr. Ramfay they called back to officiat as 2d minifter in the Greyfriars Church, Mr. Alexander Malcolme, minifter at New-bottle, who had been once a minifter of Edinburgh before.

Supra page 12, we fee the King calls a new Parliament to meet at P. 16. Oxford the 21 of March; accordingly they conveen that day, moft of the elections and members being the fame who ferved in former Parliaments; the wholle number of the houfe, (as I faw by the lift,) being 513, and of which ther ware 404—405 that ware members of the former, and re-elected of new, fo that ther ware 108—9 changed, and even few of thir ware on the Court's fyde. See the King's fpeech to them, apud me, in print; it is fpoken in a very free dialect. The Houfe of Commons re-elect the fame perfone to be ther fpeaker, who was ther mouth in the former Parliament, viz. Mr. William Williams, (vide fup. page 2,) who told the King in his fpeech to him, that the Commons of England, to give a demonftration they ware not for changes, had re-elected him for ther Speaker, which was ambiguous, (like the canons of the fynod of Trent, made to pleafe both parties,) ather to anfwer the King's defire, that no change be made in the laws of Church and State, or to tell they mind not to change ther principles nor a&tings they had in the laft Parliament which fate at Weftminfter. The King all alongft, in his fpeech, never calls it the Proteftant religion, but the religion in generall in oppofition to Poperie, which he mentions as alfo the configning the government in Proteftant hands in caife of a Popifh fucceffor. After the præliminaries ware over, they fall to examine why the Bill refchinding the firft A& made in the 35 year of Q. Elizabeth againft

Protestant dissenters (which in the last Parliament was passed both the Houses) was not, before the prorogation and dissolution, presented to his Majesty, that it might have obtained the royal assent; yet, in fine of that act it appears to be only temporary and expired, and acts reviving it since are of the same nature. It was an act taking of the edge of the penal statutes against non-conformists, being a comprehension and toleration to Presbyterians, Independents, and Anabaptists, (and some say to Quakers, Arminians, Socinians, &c.,) but excluded all Papists, and intended to banish the principal Papists, under which generality the D. of York would also fall. It is observable, almost none of the English nobility (even of the King's party), and few of their gentry, came to visit the D. of York during his abode in Scotland, for fear of offending the other faction; only it was reported, Roger L'Estrange, the licenser of the press, was heir with the Duke in-cognito; but on Shaftsbury's imprisonment, sundry then came to see the Duke, as Sir Joseph Williamson, &c.

Advertisement was also given to the Members of Parliament, and their attendants, to take heed to their pockets, for it was designed to drop treasonable papers in them at Oxford, that thereupon they might ground false accusations against them. It was made out by probation against Gaven, the Jesuit, who had suffered for the plot about 2 years ago, that tho he dyed obstesting his innocence, (see the Animadversions on the Viscount Stafford's speech on the scaffold, in my 4th manuscript, marked A 3, page 22,) yet he had affirmed to a gentlewoman, the Queen might lawfully kill the King, because he had disloyally abused her bed with adultery.

The Commons sent up an impeachment to the Lords of Edward Fitzharris, as guilty of the Popish plot of murdering the King; the Peers, by plurality, rejected it, because, before their doone sitting, he was standing already indicted before the Lord Chief Justice. Monmouth, and 18 other Lords, gave in a protestation, in writ, subscribed by them, showing this was *Denegare justiciam Populo Anglicano*. The house referred them to

prosecute him at the common courts of justice, when his accusation was already depending. I have seen his deposition and narrative in print, taken before Clayton and Treby; wherein he confirms T. Oat's discovery of the design of introducing Popery and arbitrary power into England, and killing his Majesty as the readiest means for it; and that the Marquis de Montecuculi, the Duke of Modena's embassador, offered him 10,000^{lb}. sterling to kill the King; and he declining it, the Marquis told him, that the Dutchesse Mazarini understood the art of poisoning, and it was easy to dispatch the King by a powder, when he should come to see her; and that the Duke of Y. knew of this designe; and that a Priest told him he was one of them who had murdered Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and which was consulted at Windfor, &c.

In this Parliament, a motion was made in the Commons' house, by the King's party, as an expedient instead of the bill of seclusion of the D. of York, that in case of a Popish successor, (who should retain the title of King,) the next heir of the crown, being Protestant, should be Regent of the realme, and administrat till religion was fully secured. This motion was hudibrazed by the country partie; for what if the Regent were a child, then the regent behooved to have a Protector also. And when the King's late army was up, the most part of all the officers were Popish, as those whom his Majesty trusted most.

In regard the King, in his speech, had reflected on the last House of Commons, this House were intending to passe a vote vindicating, approving, and justifying all that the last had done. This, and the want of hopes and expectation of any supply or other good from this Parliament, moved his Majesty, on the 28 of March, that same day 8 dayes they fate donne, to dissolve them, without mentioning the calling any new one; this being the third, since he had disbanded, at the Earle of Danbie's desire, (which did not secure him ather), the Long Parliament, which, though become trouble- P. 17. some, yet was far more for his Majesties interest than any that have suc-

ceeded it, every on being worfe then the former Parliament which had præceeded them. This laſt Parliament was ſo unruly and ſhort, that it may be ſaid of it, as was ſaid of that Roman, “O vigilantem conſulem qui toto conſulatûs fui tempore ne ſomnum quidem oculis cæpit!” it had nather ver, nor æſtas, autumnus nor hyems in it; and becauſe this Parliament was ſoon diſſolved and melted away, it was in raillery called the Encho to Parliament.

ij Aprilis 1681. The King, in place of Sir William Scrogs, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, laid aſyde, he gave his commiſſion to Sir Francis Pemberton to ſucceed him in that office, and in rounne of Judge Dolben, on of the judges of that Court, on Sergeant Street was placed. It was thought thir new entrants had undertaken to condemne Fitzharris, which the former ware ſcrupulous to doe, (ſee the preceeding page, item infra, page 19), for fear of being quaſtioned in ſome ſubſequent Parliament. At the ſame time, the King publiſhed his manifeſto or declaration, containing the cauſes moving him to diſſolve the 2 laſt Parliaments; which ſee in print. Some think a prince at a loſſe when he is put to give ane accompt of his a&tions, or to apologize to his ſubjects. The Juſtices of peace of Midleſex, and the Grand jury of Briſtol, by ther printed addreſſes, gave his Majeſty thanks for this his declaration; and ſeverall others did the like, as the toune and county of Southampton, Windſor, Dover, Norwich, Portſmouth, and many mo.

About the midle of 8 April, dyed [William] Fleming Earle of Wigton, at his houſe of Cambernald.

This ſpring, 1681, the contention grew very hot betuen his Holineſſe the Pope and the King of France, anent the regalities or Jura regalia. The Gallican church did never ſo implicitly and blindly allow the Papall uſurpations as the Spaniſh, and other churches, did. See the book called the Policie of the Clergie of France againſt the Proteſtants, page 59, 60, 63, &c. Craig, our countryman, (Feudorum, page 16 and) tells, the

French and Scots Kings would never quite the presentation of benefices to the Pope. The regalities the Pope at present questions the French King for, are his presenting young boyes, noblemen, and gentlemen, (who are not so much as in religious orders,) to prælacies, abbacies, &c. as commendators of the fruits contrary to the ecclesiastick canons, and his assuming the whole fruits of the benefice during the vacancie. See D. Gilbert Burnet's book on this, called the Right of Princes in conferring ecclesiasticall benefices and lands, which has a collection of many letters of the Pope, and others, passed on this subject of the regale; it's printed in 1681. This Pope being Janfenist, they joine with him, and the Jesuits, in opposition to him, fyde with the French King against the Pope, and the Sorbonists being Janfenists demurr to ratify the King's act. The Bishop of Pamiers, Cerle, his grand vicar, and Arnauld, the Janfenist, and fundry others, joyned with the Pope against the French King, and refused to obey his orders. (See the note of the book called l'Esprit d'Arnauld, in my 4to manuscript, page .)

But the great "cardo controversiæ" and encroachment is, the French King hath erected ane Hospitall des Invalides, called l'Hospital de Sainte Lazare, and la Salle de Mars, the Hall of Mars, whither all souldiers, wounded and maimed, or passed 60 years, and so rendered unserviceable, doe retire, and ther are entertained most nobly, and want for nothing; this hath endeared all martiall spirits to him, being a waft encouragement for them to know of ane honorable retrait, when they are weary, and the best of France are not ashamed to list themselves in it. For ther maintenance, the King hath not only doted great revenues of his owne, but also suppressed fundry convents and monasteries, and annexed ther patrimony and revenue to thesse his owne hospitals; of which the monks and Pope exceedingly complains that monasteries, confirmed by papall authority, should so summarly by the King alone be extinguished, and a new religious order erected, (for they are to be tyed to some such lyke rules as the Knights of Malta are) without

the Popes approbation and consent. He is now convening a generall assembly of his clergy, to assert that, sede vacante, he hath right to the fruits of the benefice and to present, and it's wished he may prove another Henry the 8th of England, who, though he retained Popery, yet shook of the Papal yoke of supremacy. (Vide in margine paginæ sequentis.) The French King also inclined to have the Masse and all ther religious offices and services done in the French tongue, and no more in Latin; and convoked a generall assembly of his clergy, to justify his proceedings with the Pope. See ther proceedings, and his edict in print, befyde me, declaring the King independent of the Pope in temporalls, and the generall counceills being above a Pope, &c. Vide infra, more of this page 33 and 64 in fine.

- P. 18. Let not the Papists boast that the Protestant Presbyterian principles are not so loyall as theirs, and that they (though persecuted, and under the preffure of severe pœnal laws, and restrained the liberty of their religion in Scotland, England, and Ireland) do not rise in arms against the King's authority, as they doe at Pentland, Bothuelbridge, &c. but submits to the government; for, 1mo, thesse foolish peeple that assume the name of Presbyterians, have unwarily drunk in thesse restles principles from the Jesuites and seminary preists, who have had a hand in all our troubles and blown the coall. 2do, The Papists have never been a whit more peaceable when touched in ther copiehold: let us but examine ther carriage since the English Reformation. King Henry the 8th, abolishes the Pope's supremacy, suppresses monasteries and abbacies, and allows the use of the Bible in the English tongue; for thir small beginnings I find six severall rebellions and insurrections raised by the Papists and ther preists in the year 1536 & 1537; (see Baker's Cronicle at that year, and our countryman Mr. Gilbert Burnet's History of ther Reformation, that same year, first part, pag. 229 et seq.); and, forsooth, for preserving the King's person too. Their was one of them very famous, called the Holy pilgrimage of grace, wher 40,000 Papists rose in the north, and ther preists went before them

with crucifixes, and banners with Christs 5 wounds and a chalice ; and they were dissolved at Doncaster. Nather King Edward Sixt nor his sifter Elizabeth ware secure of ther life by ther perpetuall plots and conspiracies ; and James miraculously escaped ther Gun powder treason ; and they ware the first broachers of the late rebellion against King Charles and main incendiaries, as Du Moulin has proven ; and that same spirit is yet working and fermenting our dissentions ; and shall the world be such foolls as to beleive ther oune testimonie that they are peaceable and loyall to governement, and though oppressed, will not rise up by armes, or stratagems to subvert or disquiet it. A Papist quâ Papist cannot be a faithfull subject, its absolutely impossible, it implyes a contradiction, for he ounes a forraine jurisdiction above his prince ; so that, if the Pope command on thing and the King another, he most obey the Pope, especially if his prince be once excommunicated for a hæretick, (of which see many things at large in other manuscripts besyde me ;) but thir retorsions, You are as guilty as I, leive no convictions behind them, nor make any trophées, and 2 blacks will never amount to a white. I find in Rushworth's Historicall Collections, anno 1640, page 1310, the discoverie of a popish plot against King Charles the I. and the Protestant religion, revealed by Sir William Boswell and Andreas ab Habernfeld, and Monsieur L'Estrange, in his annals of the History of England, shews the reality of the said plot. See him cited by Rushworth, ubi supra, 1326, and he tells, that the Reverend Du Moulin hath 20 years ago in print offered to make good that the Jesuites and Preists carried on the late war and consulted the death of the King, &c. and produces ther letters anent it, yet none of the Papists (so conscious are they of ther guilt) dare to this hower give him the defiance, and put him to verify his word. (See the book called the Policie of the Clergie of France against the Protestants, per totum.)

And does not Doctor Oats in his narrative, cap. tell their ware fundry Jesuites sent into Scotland in 1678, to preach to the people as

discontented presbyterian ministers in the fields, and to stir them up to rebellion; wherein they prevailed in May 1679, though, by God's blessing, they were dissipated. One of the great arguments used against the Yorkists by them who oppose the Duke of York's succession, is the hazard by it of overturning our religion; they call them to remember how the English Queen Mary deceived the Protestants with her false promises to the Suffolk gentry at her entry, and to carry their eyes to France, and observe how the French King presently, in 1681, abuses the Hugonots there, and apply that to themselves when the Duke shall be king; and yet they have the conference of Poissy, the edict of Nantes, and other clear laws in their favours, with long and immemorial possession as strong as any act of Parliament with us, yet all this is violated and broken to them.

In the Summer of 1681, the Protestants of France were most sadly persecuted and oppressed, (see their petition to their King,) their children were robbed from them to be bred Papists, themselves haled with ropes to hear mass, their university of Sedan taken from them and given to the Jesuits, and many 1000's of them fled the kingdom, but were not permitted to take their goods and fortunes with them; and all this without any provocation, but, 1mo, to counterballance the English Popish Plot; 2do, to shew his impartiality, when he was differing with the Pope, (vide præced. in calce;) and our King, in September 1681, by a proclamation invited all the persecuted Protestants over to England with large privileges of denization, &c.

- P. 19. Supra, page 17, we spoke of Fitzharris' trial; for his counsell at law he choiced Mr. William Williams, late speaker to the 2 last Houses of Commons, Sir F. Winnington, &c. Their first defence they proponed for him was, that being accused in the name of the people of England by the House of Commons, the affair was so tabled before the Parliament, that no inferior judicatory in England could meddle with it. Answered, the House of Peers had rejected the Endytment, and referred it to the

judges, and the parliament was no more in being, and if a new one should not be called, there was no reason his villany should passe unpunished; for it was alleged, by the King's party, that Fitzharris was only suborned and bribed by Shaftsbury, &c. to affirm the things contained in his narrative.

All the judges being met and demurred some tyme, at last they repelled and overruled the forsaide dilator, and found the plea not good, and sustained themselves as judges to his tryall, and ordained him to answer farther against the next terme. Thereafter, in May 1681, being adduced as a witness by Mr. Mitchell Godfrey, brother to Sir Edmonbury, who was murdered, he deposed that Monsieur De Puy told him, there was a consult held at Hampton Court, 14 dayes before Sir Edmonbury was killed, where the Queen, the Duke of York, and the Earl of Danby late treasurer, and on Father Beddingfield, resolved on Sir Edmonbury's murder, and that he heard Danby, coming downe the stairs, say he would send S. Edm. such an errand for his officious zeal as he should never returne with an answer, and should make all his heart ache. Then Shaftsbury craved that Fitzharris might have liberty to depone what he knew of the burning of the city of London by the Papists in 1666; which the judges declined on this ground, that it did not relate to S. Edm's. murder, which was the only point anent which he was adduced to declare.

The D. of York was very offended both at the delay of his tryall, and that on standing accused of hy treason himselfe should be admitted to depone, *lite pendente*, against another; and then it was made by Shaftsbury's party a defence (as having overreached the judges) that being now on of the King's evidences and witnesses he should be secured and indemnified, and not tried for his owne life. Vide the next page.

About this tyme, in May 1681, Monsieur De Crow, Envoy to the King of Brittain from the Duke of Holstein, being ready to depart from London, was arrested by some merchants, and imprisoned for debt he was

owing them. Of this the Attorney-Generall made a complaint to the King's Privy Councell, as a breach and violation of the priviledges of embassadors and ministers of state, whose persons by the inviolable law of nations are sacred. The Councell sent for the creditors, and ordered them to retire their actions against him; which they refusing to doe, the Councell committed them to Newgate prison and liberat him. It is an affront to the prince whom they represent that their envoyes should not pay the debts they contract.

In the end of May 1681, on Macwarth, Macgrath, ane Irish papist, deponed before the King's Privy Councell, that Sir Edmondbury Godfrey truly hanged himselfe, and that his brother, Mr. Mitchell Godfrey, employed him to cut him doune and convey him to the place wher he was found, both to lay it on the Papists, and to save the escheat of his goods, which would have fallen to the King, if his selfe murder had been knowne. But he had soe il contrived his perjurie, that immediatly a letter of his was seized on, wherein he wrote to the midwife Coliers, that obstinate Papist, what he had deponed against Sir Edmondbury, and desiring hir to prepare the rest of the witnesses and have them in readines; upon which suspicion, he was brought back to the Councell board again, and, after examination, he confessed all he had deponed was false, and he was suborned and brybed to it by Coliers, and other Papists, wheirupon he was committed. As also the Papists put a number of papers, containing treason, in a meal-tub, in a Presbyterian's house, to fix a plot on them. Their sham plots are made to discredit Oats' discovery.

P. 20. On the 30 of May 1681, (because the 29, the King's birth-day, fell on Sunday,) the Magistrats of Edinburgh made a very solemne appearance on a theater at the Croffe, wher the Duke of York honored them with his presence, and drunk their Majesties' healths. See the printed narrative of it besyde me.

About this tyme, in the south of Scotland, about Melroffe, some three

unhappie miscreants were apprehended and brunt for bestiality committed with meirs; it was reported on of them followed after field conventicles; and they declared they did not think it was a fin, which was a great ignorance of the law of nature. It was strange, what the mother of on of them reported, that six weeks before shee was delivered of him shee heard him as audibly weep in hir belly as any child cryes and greits after they are borne; which, as it was a singularity in nature, so he proved ane unnatural monfter.

About the 8 or 9 of June 1681, Fitzharris (de quo pagina præcedente) was again brought to his tryall, and his Majesties Attorney in particular, infisting against him as the author of a scandalous and treasonable pamphlet against his Majesty and his father and grandfather, incensing and stirring up England to raise in armes; and wheir, amongs other things, he charges King Charles the I, as he who gave order and commiffion for the Irish rebellion in 1641, and makes the present king a Papist; and probation being led against him, it was clearly made out that he had ouned that pamphlet, and that by Everard Smith and Sir Wm. Waller; wheiron the Jury unanimously returned him guilty, after that the Lord Cheiff Justice Pemberton had summed up the evidence to them in a pretty discourse. Then the Lord Howard of Escrike being pannelled for acceffion to the same libell, it not being evidenced, the juries verdict and returne was ignoramus, which is lesse then ane absolvitor. The title of this scandalous libell was "The True Englishman speaking Plain English." See Fitzharris' execution the nixt page: item pages 24 and 25, Colledge and Rouse.

On the 14th of June 1681, by his Majesties order a Parliament was proclaimed to meet in Scotland on the 28 of July nixt, the Duke of Albany being the King's Comiffioner theiрто. Sir Wm. Purves, the K's solicitor, was, by a mistake going to cause proclame it on the 13 of June, but being a Monday it's absolutly dies ferialis, on which no proclamations can be made; it's nather a mercat day nor dies juridicus, wheiron

courts of justice sit, to occasion a confluence of people. Some thought the Duke was to assume the title of *Prorex* or *Viceroy*, as more august for his eminency then that of *Commissioner*; and they differ in their two, which fute not to a free kingdom as Scotland is, so that a *Commissioner* is tyed up to instructions, but a *Viceroy* hath no limitations at all. 2do, *Viceroy*s are sent to debelled and conquered kingdoms, as to Naples, Ireland, &c., but never to independent crownes. Vide *infra*, page 22, anent the manner of riding the Parliament. See the paper printed by the Counsell; item my folio law manuscript marked E, at the 15 of July 1681, page 208.

It having pleased God, for our sins, to visit many of the Southerne shires of Scotland with a great drought this spring and summer, that scarce ther was any rain from March to neir the end of June, but cold winds and other unseasonable weather, so that the like had not been observed by the space of 40 years before, for no grasse rose but was more withered then it had been in the midst of winter with us, or scorched with ane Italian summer: and for the cornes, they ware in great hazard, so that a famine, at leift a dearth, and pestilential diseases ware feared to inhue. All this ware interpret as the effects of our late Comet, (of which *supra* page 8,) and certainly, it may drain the moisture from the earth, and influence the weather, and disorder the motions of the heavens; but ther is a higher

P. 21. hand of Providence above all these signes pointing out to us our luxury, abuse of plenty, and other crying sins. However, the Privy Councill, by ther A& dated the 16 of June 1681, (which see in print,) enjoined ane universal fast throw the kingdome for deprecating God's wrath, and obtaining rain, to be held on the 29 of June in the nearer shires, and the 6 of July in the remoter; as also the fast is enjoined to pray for the success of the subsequent Parliament. Some wished this Parliament might not make us or our posterity fast after it was done. But God thought fit to prevent our applications and addresses, and on the 24 of June and the following dayes sent plentiful showers, yet the fast was observed: In se-

verall places the cornes ware so brunt at the root that the rain could doe them little or no good.

On the 27 of June 1681, on Mr. Alexr. (Robert) Forbes, a young man who had betaken himself to the ministrie, and preached frequently in Edinburgh, but could not get a church, from misery and want, in desperation, did attempt to cut his owne throat, but was interrupted ere he got that wicked action fully perfyted; and pains was taken upon the curing of him, and the wound was shewed up, tho he did tear it open with his hands, not being desirous to live, so violently did the Devill assault him with his temptations. See of Cromarties and the Lord Newbotle's felse murder alibi. This unhappy young man, Mr. Forbes, dyed within 3 or 4 dayes after the wounds he gave himselfe, like Cato.

On the 1 of July 1681, Edward Fitzharris (de quo pagina antecedente) was hanged and drawn, and to his last breath asserted, he was threatned to say ther was such a Popish plot, as he in his narrative affirmed. And that same 1 day at Tyburne, was executed Mr. Oliver Plunket, the Pope's titular primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armach, for his acceffion to that plot; it being proven against him, not by Protestants, but by Duffie Macmoyer and other Franciscan Friers of the Romish communion, that he intendit to bring ane army of 70,000 French and Spaniards to land at Carlingford in Ireland, and that he kepted correspondence with Baldeschi, the Pope's secretarie, and Principe Collonna to that effect: but see his printed speach wheirin he denyes all this, and sayes thesse monks ware tempted to swear falsely against him becaufe he keiped a strict hand of discipline over them. At the same tyme, Turberville, the principal witnesse, on whosse deposition Stafford (supra page 7) was condemned, came in to the Bishop of London on a remorse, and said, he had deponed falsely against that Vicount. And on the 2d of July, the Earle of Shaftsbury, by order from the King and his counsell, was committed close prisoner to the Tower of London, (wher he had been once before in 1676, but not

for treason as now,) in regard some offered to make it appear he was guilty of hy treason ; (vide infra pag. 27 and 28, anent Shaftsbury and Argile.) So we see God in his providence suffers things to run in some cloud and reverse, that men knows scarce whither to beleive ther was a Popish plot or not, as it was affirmed with all Titus Oats's circumstances ; but he who sits in the heavens laughs at all ther designs and machinations, and whenever he thinks fit he will dash them in peices, and bring order out of confusion, and the truth to light. But sober Protestants turned very jealous that ther witneses were only suborned to put out of the way any who appeared warmly against the introduction of Poperie.

- P. 22. On the 13 of July 1681, was apprehended Mr. Donald Cargil at Covington milne, besyde Lanerk, with 2 of his accomplices, on Smith and on Boog. This Cargil was a great feild preacher, and he who excommunicated the King at Torwood in September last, and stirred up many poor people against the government. He was brought in to Edinburgh on the 15 of July, and examined before the King's councill, and gave shifting answers, only he owned the lawfulness of defensive armes. Vide infra this same page.

On the 17 of July 1681, arrived from England at the road of Leith, Ladie Anne, the Duke of Albany and York's second daughter. The King's yaughts were saluted with a full round of the canons upon the Castle of Edinburgh.

On the 26 of July 1681, at night, dyed, in his oun (the Chancellor's) lodgings, at the Abbey of Halirudhoufe, John Lesly, Duke of Rothies, Lord Hy Chancellor of Scotland, and who swayed the greatest dignities a subject was capable of, having been the King's Commissioner, Chancellor, Treasurer, Generalissimo of the forces, &c. He was a man of excellent indowments, though void of learning, and on who gave himselfe great liberties in all sorts of pleasure and debaucherie, and did by his bad example and instigation infect many of the young nobility and gentry of the

age, which made him to dy the leffe regrated with ferious and confidering perfons. When the jaundice and hydropfie firft feized on him, he hoped to have notwithstanding præfided in the Parliament, but it pleafed God to cut him of 2 dayes before its doune fitting. He was brought up to the Hy Church of Edenbrugh, and in great ftate and splendour conveyed thence to the Abbey Church, and from that to Leith, on the 23 of Auguft 1681, (wheirof fee the method befyde me,) and the nixt day carried to Leffie, and interred in his ounne fepulchre. Vide infra, Haddo, his fucceffor, page 35.

The fame 26 July, Cargil and 4 of his difciples, viz. Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. James Boog, on Cutle, and on Thomfon, ware tryed at the criminal court, and found guilty of treafon and treafonable principles; in difouning the King and his authoritie, for ouning the Sanquhar declaration and covenant, for being in rebellion and armes at Bothuelbridge, excommunicating the King at Torwood, calling the King a tyrant, difouning his fupremacy, and refufing to fay God fave him, though that would redeme ther life. They ware all 5 hanged at the marcat croffe of Edinburgh, on the 27 of July, (which fome thought but ane ill preparation to the Parliament to be ridden the nixt day.) They dyed all a great deall more ftout and firme then ther leader Cargil, who behaved moft timoroufly to fave his life, (if it could have been converted to banifhment,) and minched ther principles, and begged for a longer tyme, that he might be judged in Parliament; but finding ther was no remedy, he put on more ftayedneffe and refolution after his fentence.

On the 28 of July 1681, the Scots Parliament fate doune, and was riden with great pomp and magnificence from the Abbay of Halyroodhoufe to the Parliament Houfe and back again: vide fupra, page 20. Ther being nather Chancelor nor Treafaurer, the Marquis of Atholl, Privy Seall, as the nixt officer of ftate, fupplied the office of Prefident. The Parliament P. 23. was opened by a prayer, faid by the Bifhop of Edinburgh, and the rolls

being called, ther ware severall proteftations made by the Earles of Sutherland, and others, for præcedency before all others, by the inferior officers of state, on againft another, viz. the Advocat-Register, Justice-Clerk, and Treafaurer-Depute, by the Commiffioners from the fhires of Fyffe and Perth againft them of Edinburgh fhire, (for which caufe, to preferve ther priviledges, theffe ryde alwayes fome fpace alone before the reft of the Parliament ryde.) Then the King's letter was red, and the Duke had his fpeech; both which fee alibi. During all this tyme, the Dutcheffe of York and other Ladies ware prefent. Then the articles ware chofen according to the aët of Parliament in June 1663, and a committee named to try and report the controverted elections; and then the houfe adjourned, the members having all firft taken the oaths of alledgeance and fupremacy, and figned the declaration. Some expected a motion on the reading of the Duke of York's commiffion in the houfe, that it fhould have been objected againft the Commiffioner, that he was not capable of fo hy a dignity, not being a Proteftant, becaufe by the aët of Parliament in 1557, and the 5th aët in 1609, a Papift is rendered incapable of being a member in any court; at leift, that he ought to fwear the alledgeance and fupremacy, which no Papift without a difpenfation could weel doe, the firft renouncing the Pope's forrain jurifdiction, and the 2d declaring the King to be head of the Church: but none propofed this. Duke Hamilton craved a letter of thanks might be fent to his Majefty, which he was not fo forward to in the Parliament 1673, (de quo plura alibi in a little manuſcript in 8vo, anent the minuts and accurrents of this Parliament.) Exception was taken againft his Royall Hyneffe, that being now the commiffioner and representative of a King, who ouned himfelfe not onlie to be a Proteftant but ther head, (fee G. Burnet's 2d part of the Hiftory of the Englifh Reformation, p. 101;) he fhould have abſented himfelfe from the Proteftant fervice, and from hearing fermon in our churches, for in this charaëter he is as the King, and to aët in a fphære conſonant to his principles, and not conforme

to his oune private Popish ones: juſt as when the King of England employes ane embaffador to France, or other forrain country (though the ambaffador be Popish,) yet he may not, under all hyeft pain, goe openlie and hear maſſe, becauſe his maſter that ſent him would not doe it, and he moſt a& nothing diſagreable to his quality he ſuſtains. However, it was concluded, the Duke was more ingenuous in not coming, ſeing he would readily but incur the note of a hypocrite if he complied. Some thought, ſeing the Duke of York procraftinated the ſecuring of the Proteſtant religion, he might juſtly be challenged as not performing (befydes his oune promiſes) of the inſtru&ions given him by the King, both in private and in his letter to the Parliament, offering his free aſſent to all laws they could deviſe for the ſecurity of the reformed religion. See of this the 4to manuſcript marked A, 5, pages 86, 87, et ſeq. The motion and propoſall made by George Dallas, as a ſarder ſecurity to the Proteſtant religion, did not want its oune due conſideration, and was generally yeilded to by the Parliament, viz. that the 1 a& of the Parliament, held in 1662, reſtoring Biſhops, had, by inadvertency, reſchinded the 1 a& of the Parliament held in 1592, in the wholle heads of it, becauſe a part of it condemned Epiſcopal government, wheiras the reſt of it was on of the greateſt bulwarks and cleareſt laws we had againſt Poperie, but the 1 a& of the Parliament in 1612 reſchinded it only in part; and therfor, he craved the ſaid a& in 1592 might be revived in ſo far as it abolifhed Popery. See the 4to manuſcript marked P, folijs 43 and 47; item, my law folio manuſcript, marked E, in July, Auguſt, and September 1681, pages 208, 209, 210, et ſeq. (See that ſame manuſcript [4to MS. marked A, 5,] at great length, page 94, et frequentibus multis uſque ad finem iſtius libri.)

On the 31 of Auguſt 1681, Steven Colledge, commonly called the Pro-P. 24. teſtant Joyner, was hanged, drawn, and quartered as a traytor at Oxford: The hitorie of whoſſe tragædie was this; being apprehended, ſix witneſſes, viz. Dugdale, Turberville, Haynes, Maſters, Prance, and Jennings deponed

againſt him that they heard him ſay, when the King was at Oxfoord in March laſt, during the fitting of the Parliament ther, it was intended and reſolved by the Houſe of Commons, and a part of the Lords, to ſeiſe upon the King and carry him priſoner to London, and keep him under captivity and reſtraint till ſuch tyme as he yeelded to the conceſſions and demands of the Earle of Shaftsbury, city of London, and other diſſenters throw England, who ware to have ane army of 50,000 men in readineſſe; and in caſe of the King's reſuſal they would ſend him the way his father went; and they ſwore it was as univerſall a plot as ever the Popiſh on was. Notwithſtanding this ſeemed to be a clear probation, yet the Middleſex Jurymen of London, ſuſpectiſg the integrity of the witneſſes, returned the verdict ignoramus, as not being convinced theirby (vide p. ſeq. Rouſe's caſe, et ſupra, p. 20, Howard.) This ſo diſpleaſed the King, that he cauſed him to be tranſported to Oxford, ther to be tryed again by ane aſſiſe of that county; which was accordingly done, and he was by them found guilty of hy treaſon, and theiron condemned by the Lord Cheif Juſtice and others, which, as I have told, was execute upon him. At his death, he confeſſed he might ſome tymes have uttered indecent words of the King and his counſell, but attesteſt his innocency of the expreſſions libelled, and charged the mercenary witneſſes with perjurie, and that they had deponed falſely, purged himſelfe of Poperie with which he was branded, and declared he dyed preſbyterian, and that he never ſaw the paſquil laid to his charge called "*Raree choſſe*," [*"Rary Shew,"* a ballad,] till Dugdale ſhew it him, &c. Doctör Oats appeared at his tryall to defend him, which being reſented as tending to diſparage the King's evidence and witneſſes, Oats was diſcharged the King's preſence and court, and his penſion and guards tane from him, and was threatned with ane accuſation of hy treaſon; but the King called for him, and forgave him, but with a reprimand that he might remember to be more thankfull.

On the 1 of October 1681, the King's trefurie and Exchequer did fet a tack of his wholle fettled revenue for 7 years to Bailie Baird, Charles Murray, Robert Milne, and fundry others, who ware to pay of tack duety yearly for the fame 90,000^{lb.} sterling, and advance 16,000^{lb.} sterling, for the paying the army; the greateft improvement that ever hitherto was made of the King's rent, it never coming in on hand before, but ordinarily the tackfmen of the cuftomes, and of the 40,000^{lb.} sterling of excife ware different.

On the 3d of October 1681, the D. of Albany parted from the Abbey in the morning, and went to Glasgou and Dumbarton; and being intertained by the Lord Roffe at the Halket, he returned back to Halirudhouffe on the 5th of October, in the afternoon.

At this tyme, Christendome was exceedingly allarumed with the French P. 25. King's sudden furprizall of 2 fuch important places of strength as Cafale and Straßbourg, the first being the key opening the door to all Lombardy and Italy, and the laft being the moft flourishing republick and considerable paffe upon the river of Rhine, and ane inlet to the Empire; and which greived thofse of the reformed religion moft was, that in Straßbourg, wher the Lutherans did not permit the publick exercife of the Popish religion, he had brought back the Popish bishop, and given the Catholicks the Cathedral church for faying Maffe in. See Heylin's Cosmographie, describing Cafale in Mantua, and Montferrat and Straßbourg in Alfatia, pages Item d'Avitie's World, tome , page

On the 10 of October 1681, ther ware 5 poor fellows hanged, befye Edinburgh, for difouning his Majesty and affirming he was a tyrant. See the account of it in my law manuscript, marked with the letter E, pages 222 and fequente. Vide supra, page 15.

On the 14 of October, was the Duke of York's birth-day kepted at Edinburgh with more solemnities and mo bonfires then the King's uses to be; fo prone are flatterers to adore the rising fun, and any but too good a

prince would be displeased, and take ombrage at such reception given to his successor in his own lifetyme. In the beginning of October, this same year, was the Dutcheffe of York's birth-day observed by our Court at the Abbey.

On the 17 of October 1681, Mr. John Rouse was pannelled (see him hanged, *infra* page 52,) for treasonable words against the King, before the Sessions at the Old Baily in London. There were 6 or seven witnesses who deposed against him that or the like expressions, That the King had faulted his right to the crown by his tyranny and breaking his coronation oath, and that the Parliament would pull him down and serve him as the fool his father, &c.; yet the Grand Jury of Middlesex returned this bill Ignoramus, alledging they had satisfied their own consciences in so doing, and that they did not believe the witnesses, but thought them suborned, and that they prævaricated as they did formerly in Colledges case, (*supra* pagina precedente,) yet the King found another jury at Oxford who condemned Colledge. See the printed account of Rouse, whose principles are the same with our Cameronians and Cargillians, only with us they publicly own them, and in England they disseminate them clandestinely, and will not abide at them when they are questioned for them. The King is much troubled at their grand juries, as being no friends to him; nor are they to the Papists, against whom they admit half a probation as sufficient, but rejects the clearer evidences against Protestants. There is an act, anno 3^{to} Regis Henrici 8^{vi}, statute 12, allowing the justices to reforme the pannel or jury returned by the Shireff, when they find them to be suspect persons, against whom exceptions may be justly made as disaffected to the King's government; and de facto, there were 2 of Rouse's jury removed, because frequenters of conventicles, till they purged themselves upon oath.

P. 26. On the 1 of November 1681, there was a new commission for the Lords of the Session, where President Stairs, Glendoick, Clerk-Register, Newbyth,

and Argill ware left out, and Haddo, Tarbet, Boyne, Drumcairne, and Queanberry put in ther rounge. Then the oath of the Test was taken by the Lords, and many of the Advocats and Wryters: but see a full and perfit accompt of this great revolution and tranfaction, and of the progresse of the Test, in my 8vo manuscript of Session occurrents, from page 47 of it till page .

In the beginning of this month of November 1681, dyed [William] Douglas Earle of Morton.

About this tyme, ane extraordinary discovery happened at London, some of the Irish witnesses, John Arthur, Owen Callaghan, Mortach Dounie, and others, mentioned supra pages 24 and 25, drinking at a taverne, began a health to the confusion of all such as refuse to depone for money: then fell a quarrelling, why on had gotten more for swearing against Fitzharris, Colledge, Rouse, and Shaftsburie, then others, they alledging they deserved it as weel; which being overheard, they ware seized on, and being examined at Privy Counsell, they confessed they ware bribed to depone falsely; wherupon all the punishment inflicted was, they ware sent with a guard to Ireland, which was no satisfaction to the publick justice of the nation against such pernicious rogues.

15 Novembris 1681, being the Quean of Brittain's birth-day, it was keeped by our Court at Halirudhouse with great solemnitie, such as bon-fyres, shooting of canons, and the acting a comedy, called Mithridates King of Pontus, before ther Royall Hyneffes, &c., wheirin Ladie Anne, the Duke's daughter, and the Ladies of Honor ware the onlie actors. Not only the canonists, both Protestant and Popish, but the very Heathen Roman lawyers, declared all scenicks and stage players infamous, and will scarce admit them to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. See more of this alibi, from Durham's preface to the 10 Commands; item Spencer's Similies, or Things new and old, page 292, from Tertullian, &c.

About the same midle of November 1681, the schollars of Westminster,

in derision of the Presbyterians of the City of London, truck't up a fellow of palboard, whom they termed Jack Presbyter, with a seroll of parchment on his right hand, and Vox Patriæ written on it, which is the name of a seditious pamphlet; and another on his left arme with this inscription, The Solemne League and Covenant; and on his brow a paper with this word, Ignoramus, because they will find no bill relevant against the Presbyterians, though they ware never so guilty. In revenge of this mockerie, the city apprentices brunt a new image of the Pope, in great solemnity and proceffion, as our Colledge boyes did in December last, *supra* pages 8 and 9. Vide *infra* page 28.

P. 27. *Supra* page 21, we saw the Earle of Shaftsburie imprifoned, now, in November 1681, he is brought to his tryall before a grand jurie within London; before whom Turberville, Haynes, Smith, Macnamara, and other witnesses, deponed, that Shaftsberrie had bribed and corrupted witnesses to depone falsely in the Popish plot; that they had found a bond and association in his cabinet for defence of the King and the Protestant religion (as it boor in the narrative) by which all who entred into it ware to sweare ane oath or test to this purpose, That they should obey all the orders and edicts to be made by the managers of the said association, and in case any should attempt to introduce Popery, whosoever they ware, (which generality except none,) they should resist and oppose them by open force to the utmost of ther power. Though this seemed a very strong probation, yet the grand jurie being suspicious and unconvinced of the truth of what was deposed, and suspecting that paper might be maliciouslie dropped and put in Shaftsburie's chamber, they returned the bill Ignoramus. Wheirupon, on the 29 of November 1681, Shaftsberrie, Lord Howard of Eferick, Wilton, &c., ware by a Habeas Corpus set at liberty upon £3000 Sterling bayl or caution; but tho' the Duke of Monmouth, and other noblemen, ware ther and offered themselves, yet they ware refused, because they might afterwards, as his peers, come to be his judges. Since his libera-

tion, Shaftberrie is pershuing on Grame and others on the statute of Scandalum Magnatum: see Shaftburies printed tryall and the bond of affociation, with animadversions thereon. See the protestation and oath made by the House of Commons in England in May 1641, in substance very like this affociation; its in Baker's Chronicle, page 528.

In November 1681, ther was ane attempt made by some French souldiers, at the Hague, to seize on the person of the Prince of Orange while he was hunting beyde Sceveling, and take him prisoner, and carry him away in a boat to France. But it was discovered, and fundry of them who ware upon the plot ware apprehended and sentenced to dy; but the Prince pardoned them, which so displeased the peeple that they threatned to pull doune the French Embassador's house.

In November 1682, many ministers in Scotland desert ther churches because they, though Episcopall and conformists, yet had no freedome to sweare the Test: Some relented, and on ther repentance ware readmitted again to ther kirks.

On the 12 and 13 of December 1681, was Archbald Earle of Argile brought to his tryall upon the indytment of treason; wheir I was on of his advocats who appeared for him, and was afterwards quarrelled for signing with Sir G. Lockhart and the rest ane opinion that we thought the dittay not relevant to infer thesse crymes against him. The criminall justiciars, notwithstanding the defences, fand the explanation given in by the Earle to contain the crimes libelled, wheirupon probation being led, and the same remitted to the knowledge of ane assise, they by ther verdict returned him Guilty of treason, leising making, depraving the laws, assuming the legislative power, &c. wheirof accompt is given to the King; and the Earle made his escape out of the Castle of Edinburgh on the 20 of December at night; and on the 23 of December thereafter the sentence of death, forfaulting, taynting of blood, &c. was pronounced against him with the usual formalities of trumpets, riving his arms, &c. See all

this at more lenth, in the folio law manuscript marked E, at the 12, 13, 20, and 23 Decembris 1681, page 233. This is a strange reverse of

P. 28. providence : Argyle, a great courtier in July last, and carries the crown before the Duke before the Riding of the Parliament, and now condemned of treason and forfaulted, and overrun by the violent malice of his enemies, and which many thought was the more readily given way too that he appeared to be a valiant assertor of the Protestant interest in the Parliament ; so true is that of Seneca Tragicus in Thyeste, *Quem dies vidit veniens superbum, Hunc dies vidit fugiens jacentem : Nemo confidat nimium secundis*. For though the Duke of York allows us to continue Protestants, yet whoever appears zealously for it are suspected as factious, as if under that pretence they were republicans, and aimed at a change of the government. But what created pitty to Argyle (though formerly hated enough for oppressing his creditors, and nather paying his owne nor his father's debts) was this apprehension that he suffered for being Protestant ; and that they tossed him, and made up a fictitious cryme of treason against him from a slender paper used by him for salving his conscience at the swearing of the Test, which was more capable and susceptible of a good sense, then of that strained metaphysicall glosse imposed on it, and wheirin all the world, who red it disinterestedly, could find no such cryme ; so that the reflection Seneca hes upon Piso's cruall severity to his souldiers, (*libro primo de Irâ, cap. 16, sen. ult.*) is very applicable heir, *Excogitaverunt quem-admodum tria crimina facerent quia nullum crimen invenerant*. And some thought it no policy in His Royall Hyneffe to notice that Explanation ; it would have broken Argyle's credit and reputation with the Presbyterian faction totally, but the persecuting him on that head buoyed up his credit with them again, so as to turne ther Crucifiges unto Hosannas. However, let us admire and adore the providence of God, who from such small rises brings about his owne mysterious decrees, the meaning whereof we cannot farder understand, than that true honesty will at the long

run prove the best policy, though it may be oppress'd for a tyme by the corruption or timoroufnesse of judges, wher justice is thus prostituted and overawed, the nation is in a heftick decay; for Argile may say to us all *Hodie mihi, cras tibi*. Let us duely consider the voice of thir rods crying to Scotland, and the meaning of God who sends them. Vide *supra*, page 21, anent Shaftsburie. If thir captious methods be once brought in practife, ther is no action so innocent but it may be made a snare to entrap the unwarie theirin, though they meant never so weell. (See the theologick 4to manuscript, marked A 5, page 86 their of; see the copie of his indytment, &c. in the 4to manuscript, marked P, folio 67 et sequentibus; item the octavo manuscript of Session occurrents, page 65.) Of Argile's case, they say, the Earle of Hallifax had this expreffion to the King, that he knew not the Scots law, but by the law of England that Explanation could not hang his dog.

We see, *supra* pages 8 & 9, a great stir made for the Colleginers burning the Pope at Christmas 1680; this year the boyes and prentices forboor ther solemnity on Zuille day, because it happened to be a Sunday, but they had it on the 26 of December at night. Ther preparations ware so quiet that none suspected it this year; they brought him to the Croce, and fixed his chair in that place wher the gallows stands, he was trucked up in a red gounne and a mitar with 2 keyes over his arme, a crucifix in on hand and the oath of the Test in the other, then they put fyre to him, and it brunt lently till it came to the powder at which he blew up in the air, (vide *supra*, page 26.) While they ware at this employment ther ware lightnings and claps of thunder, which is very unufuall at that season of the year. At this tyme many things were done in mockerie of the Test: on I shall tell. The children of Heriots Hospitall finding that the dog which keiped the yairds of that Hospitall had a publick charge and office, they ordained him to take the Test, and offered him the paper, but he, loving a bone P. 29. rather than it, absolutely refused it; then they rubbed it over with butter,

(which they called ane Explication of the Test in imitation of Argile,) and he licked of the butter but did spite out the paper, for which they held a jurie on him, and in derision of the sentence against Argile, they found the dog guilty of treason, and actually hanged him.

About this tyme dyed Generall David Leslie, Lord Newark, very suddenly; see it the next page.

ANNUS 1682.

IN Januar and Februar 1682, a famous controverſie was moved by his P. 29. Majeſties Attorney againſt the citie of London, craving, by a writ called Quo Warranto, they might produce ther charters (Magna Chartas) of erection, and other evidents containing ther priviledges, immunities, and franchiſes, before the judges at Weſtminſter, to be caſſed, annulled, and declared void and loſt, and forfeaulted to his Majeſty, in reſpe& they contained ſeveral irritant conditions and qualitiyes, ſuch as preſerving the peace of the city againſt unlawfull conventions and meetings, which they had contraveened by their convocating, and ther Common Counſel's preſenting a bill to the King intreating him to call a Parliament, and by permitting conventicles to diſſenters from the eſtabliſht governement of the Church of England. (See ſome of ther charters in the ſtatutes and acts of Parliament of England, page .) But the main thing the King aimed at was to deprive them of ther power and juriſdiction of ſhireſhip, (ſhrivaltie,) within the county of Middleſex, alledging they had no right theiſto; and yet, by vertue theiſof, they called and impannelled all the Grand Juries which ſerved for that county, and ordinarily they choiſed perſons diſſaffected to his Majeſties governement, who aſſoizled any whom the King inclined to have puniſhed, as Shaftſbury and others; (de quibus ſupra.) But the Biſchops have fallen on another method to incapacitat ſuch, by excommunicating them for not attending divine ſervice according to the forme of the Engliſh Church, and then getting letters for reje&ting them from being on juries, or having *perſonam ſtandi in judicio*.

The King delt with the City, to see if they would submit to him, or redeem ther liberties, and remove on Alderman Pilkinton, a factious person. But the city refented ther priviledges ware drawn in question before any lesse judicatory then the Parliament, and stood on ther defence, and employed the best counsell in England, and named a committee for managing it, and empowered them to call for what money they pleased furth of the Chamber of London, for prosecuting their of; so that his Majesty, fearing the event or disturbance might follow their upon, he delayed the affair till Trinity terme in April. (Vide infra more p. 36 and 49.)

12 Januarij 1682. About some 30 or 40 persons of Camerons faction came incognito to the town of Lanrick, and ther, at the Mercat Croce, publicly brunt the late A& of Parliament anent the test, and emitted a Proclamation against the King, calling him a tyrant; whereof see the copie beyde me. The Privy Counsell, in retribution, caused the Solemne League and Covenant, with the said Presbyterian declaration, and Cargill's Covenant, (which, about a year ago, they allowed to be printed, thinking it so grossely absurd, as none could be seduced by it) to be publicly brunt by the hand of the hangman (the magistrates being in ther robes) at the Croffe of Edinburgh. Some thought it but a sorry politique to burne the
P. 30. Solemne League, to revive the memory of what was long ago buried in oblivion. The Secret Counsell also fyned the inhabitants of the town of Lanrick in 6000 merks.

13 Januarij 1682. Alexander Cockburne (Cowban), hangman of Edinburgh, killed on John Adamson, alias M'Keinzie, a blew-goun beggar, in the hangmans oun house, and under night laid him at his door. The magistrates of Edinburgh judged him within three suns as Shirefs within themselves. The probation resulted upon strong presumptions against him of his guilt, as his denying that the beggar was in his house that day, the contrare whereof was proven; the finding bloody cloaths in his house; the hearing groans from that place, &c. The Assise found him guilty, and he

was hanged up in chains between Leith and Edinburgh; but never confessed the fact. He was *peffimæ famæ*, and had perpretrat it for greed of the poor beggar's money. On Mackeinzie (whom Cowburne had undermined at Stirling, and got him thrust out of his place of hangman at Stirling), officiated *bourreau* upon him. It was reported, that the hangman of London having murdered his wife, was execute to death for it about the same very tyme with our's. (See my folio Law manuscript, at the 16 of Januar 1682, page 238.)

About this tyme we got accompts from Holland, Zeland, and Brabant, of the dreadful waftations the inundations of the sea breaking over ther bastions, had made in those places, by a strong westerly wind, overflowing many villages, townes, and countries, and drouning great numbers of the inhabitants, reckoned to many 1000's of persons, and many millions of money. A breach so great that the memory of none living remembered the like; and these floods ordinarily are prefaces and omens of some enshueing calamity, and may render us enamoured of our owne native country, which is not exposed to such hazards from the inbreaking of that furious and merciless element the sea, which is hyer than these Netherlands, and would cover them all, were it not debarred by ther waft ramparts and hills of sand on the shoar, which every year and winter it makes impressions upon, but never overcame them so totally as this. We had also this winter these shaking and formidable winds.

Amongs many other sudden deaths at this tyme in Edinburgh, David Lesly Lord Newark, generall to the Covenanters in 1650, was in the church hearing sermon in the forenoon, (wher I fate befyde him,) and went home weill, and was dead by one a cloack in the forenoon, of ane apoplexy, as was conjectured.

In Februar 1682, a servant woman in Edinburgh, about ij at night, throwing over a tub of foull water from a window 4 stories hy, followed the same, and fell over the window into the street, and broke her skull,

and expired some few howers after with lamentable fobs. O Lord ! grant we may be ready whensoever thou shalt call, tho' at midnight.

The 11 of Februar 1682. Sundry peeples being on the North Loch of Edinburgh, the ice broke, and they fell in, 3 wheiroware drowned ; on a wryter, Mr. David Fergusson, the other 2 ware fleschers ; ther bodies ware not found till the nixt day. We have a proverb, that ' The fox will not fet his foot on the ice after Candlemasse,' especially in the heat of the sun, as this was, at 2 a cloak ; and at any tyme the fox is so sagacious as to lay
P. 31. his ear to the ice, to see if it be frozen to the bottom, or if he hear the murmuring and current of the water.—See Loyd's Fair Warnings to a Careles World, page 146, wher ther is a pretty story of the Persians terror in flying over the river Strymon when frozen, tho they ware before hectoring, and rusling against a Deity.

This same 11 of Februar, ther was, about ij at night, a great ecclipse of the moon, it being near the plenilunium : about 19 digits (points) of it was obscured, and the night being otherways clear, I saw it verie distinctly. Q. Curtius tells, in the History of Alexander the Great, that the Indians ware amazed how the interposition of the shadow of the earth could make a lunar ecclipse ; or the body of the moon's interveining betwixt us and the sun, which is 1000 tymes bigger then the moon, should occasion a solar one.

In Januar or Februar 1682, some of the English Republicans, in enmity to the Yorkist party, did deface, cut, and mangle the Duke of York's picture, which is set up at London. The lawyers (see Perezius on the title Cod. de Statuis Principum) saye, it is æquivalent to violat ther statues, and to affront ther persons, for they who do the on wald also kill the principall if they durst. The Mair of London emitted a Proclamation, offering £500 sterling reward to any who should discover the doer. At last, in May, it was found on Broock, a notorious Papist, had craftily and maliciously done it, to thro' the odium of it on the Protestant partie.

About this tyme, in Februar 1682, dyed Mr. Patrick Scougall, Bifchop of Aberdeen, a moderat man, and but half Epifcopall in his judgement. To his chair was advanced Mr. George Haliburton, Bifchop of Brechin, in April theiafter; and on Mr. Robert Douglas, Dean of Hamilton, was made Bifchop of Brichen.

On the 10 of Februar 1682, happened a very ftrange accident neir Iruing, in the houfe of Generall Major Montgomerie. On Margaret Dougall, a fervant ther, being blamed for fome linnens a miffing, fhee, for hir oune vindication, and for difcovery of the theiff, raifes the Devill by the turning the riddle 3 tymes witherfhines. See the full particulars of it in a paper beyde me. The divination *per cribrum* is very ancient, and was known and praftifed in Greece in the tyme of Paganifme. She may be punifhed by death, not only by the divine law, but alfo by 73 A& of Parliament 1563, wher confulting and feiking refponfes from necromancers and witches is declared capitall, ergo, much more the feiking to the Devill. Some think her confeffion not fufficient, *nifi conftaret de corpore delicti*, that he was raifed by hir or fhe ufed incantations to that end, for her confeffion (though perfevered in) may be *ex phrenesi et tadio vite*. See Gro-tius' notes on the 21 of Ezechiel, v. 21, et feq. See him on Hofea 4, v. ij. This divination *per cribrum* is called by the lawyers *Cofcinomanteia*. See Georgius Adam Struvius, Syntagmate Juris, tomo 2, Exercitatione 49, ad Legem Corneliam de Sicariis, no. 65, page 971, mentioning it.

At this tyme ther was ane Turkish embaffador from the Emperor of Morocco at London, called Mehemet Ben Thummim. He had ftrange wayes of courtesies and faluting, and ane od custome of eating his meat, fitting on the floor like a dog: his habit was very antique. The King and Nobility complimented him much; and ther was a firme peace made betwixt the King and his mafter for Tangier.

In Februar 1682, was Thomas Thine efquire, called Thom of 10,000's, P. 32. becaufe he had upwards of £10,000 fterling of yearly rent, murdered in

London by some strangers, by the direction of Count Coningsmark, a Suede. Some said, the quarrell was about the Lady Ogle, aireffe of Northumberland, who was married to Squire Thin, but had left him, and Coningsmark had a kindnesse to her. Others said, he had done according to the custome of his owne country, because Thin had refused his challenge to fight him. The Londoners were much enraged because he was a great follower of the Duke of Monmouth's; and so it might be a draught of the papists to cut of the most zealous and eminent protestants, and the Duke of Monmouth was with him in a coach a quarter of an hower before the accident. They being tryed, the jury returned Captain Fratz and the other two guilty, wheiron they ware execute; but affoizied and fred Coningsmark. From which verdict the relations of Thin and my Lord Cavendish, who owned them, appealed as unjust; but in the meantyme Coningsmark escaped. Ther was a great debate amongs the Doctores of the civill law anent ther judging him a stranger and a dependent on ane Embassador, but they gave him a *medietate linguæ*, the on halfe of the inquest forrainers. A German gentlewoman came to the King all cloathed in white, with a petition begging Captain Pratz life, and that he might be granted hir in marriage; but, to gratify the English, the King refused hir desire. He dyed with great stayednes and resolution, without expressing any remorse for the murder; the other two seemed penitent. They ware execute in the Pell Mell, which was the place where they perpetrated the murder. The body of Boratki, the Polander, who was the immediat and greatest actor, was hung up in chains, the other two ware allowed buriall.

On the 6th of March 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Duke of Albany and York parted from Edinburgh, and took shipping in his owne yaught at Leith road, being desired to see his Majesty at Newmarket. Ther was great solemnity and attendance at his parture. He met with a very crosse and stormy passage, and at last landed at Yarmouth, on the 10 of March, being

four dayes toffed, and rode thence to Newmarket. He left his Dutcheffe and daughter behind him in Scotland, wher the Dutcheffe had the good fortune to conceive and be with quickchild when his Royal Hyneffe left hir. (Vide infra pag. 38 in fine.)

Seven of the Scots Bifchops wrot a letter to the Archbifchop of Canterbury, at this nick of tyme extolling the Duke of York's care of them and our religion to the skies; which was printed to avoid falfe copies of it that ware going abroad.

On the 10 of March 1682, was Major Joseph Lermont apprehended at his oune houfe, neir Peibles, by the Laird of Meldrum; he had been a commander of the rebells both at Pentland Hills and Bothuel bridge. Many attempts had been made to take him formerly, but he had frustrated them all by a fecret fubterranean cove he had digged under his houfe, which, like a mine, did lead him under the ground of his yairds, and thence away to a moffe, out at which paffage he formerly efaped, but was difcovered this tyme. He ouned before the Privy Counfell all his a&tings, but feimed to difclaime the wild ungoverneable Cameronian principles. A little after this, another of the ringleaders of that party, on Macclellan of Barfcobe, was alfo feized and fent in prifoner to Edenbrugh. Being both fentenced in the criminall court to be hanged, they ware repreived; as alfo on Fleeming, who was condemned for the fame.

In March 1682, the French King having blocked up all the avenues of P. 33. the city of Luxembourg by a great army, fo that ther was no humane probability but it and all the adjacent province behoooved to fall into his hand, ther being no force on foot, or likely in haft to be raifed, that could make head againft him, or refift him; yet, at the King of Brittain's interceffion and mediation, he removed the blockade (when ther was none to pull the prey out of his jaws, or to preferve the provinces, fo far as they belonged to Spain), and promifed not to trouble Chriftendome this fummer, at leaft, none on this fyde of the Alpes, but proffered his help againft

the Turks. Some cryed up this as a noble, generous, and vertuous heroick act. Others thought it was but to amuse England, and to carry on the Duke of York and the Popish interest that the English clamour for a Parliament to save the Netherlands might be stopped. Others said it was for want of money that he raised that seige, or with a designe to fall upon Coloigne and Liedge, or to render the Empire secure, and to break the measures of ther leavies and confederacies.

About this same tyme, it was reported that the French King, besydes what he hes caused his convocation of the clergie declare against the Pope's infallibility and superiority over a generall counsell, and his power of excommunicating Kings (de quo supra, pag. 17 in fine, and see the printed Edi&t;) he intends likewise to call a generall assembly of his most learned churchmen, both Protestants and Papiſts, and cause them fet downe rules and canons for a reconciliation, and for drawing his wholle subjects unto ane-unity of religion as much as can be. This minded me of Zeno's Henoticon and the Emperor Charles the 5ths. Caſſandrian Interim, called 'Inter-religio Cæsarea;' which attempts never prove fortunat nor successfull, of the which see large reflections in another 8vo history manuscript, marked F, page .

The French King resolves to purge the Roman Catholick religion as much of superstition and idolatry as may consist with policy and his interest, to draw all his dissenting subjects in to him, who stumble at these grosse errors; (see alibi of the Bishop of Condom's book, putting a fair face on the popish doctrines and practices, which book is said to be ratified by this Pope); and therefor, he is to discharge the carrying the Hostie in procession, and adoring it publicly; and is to appoint the Masse to be read and sung in French (into which he has already translated it,) and no more in Latin; and has sent over to the Bishop of London to search the English records by what steps Henry VIII. of England began and carried on his reformation. Dr. G. Burnet's history (de quo alibi) will give much

light to this. It's thought, he intends little more reformation but to suppress some monastries, and assume their revenues as Henry VIII. did, and to make the religious orders and monks depend on the Bishops and not on the Pope, as now they do. He caused register his edict in the records of the University, the Sorbonne, and the Parliament of Paris.

In 1682, the Assembly of the Grand Augustins have ratified the King's doings. The Benedictines demurring on it, the King has incapacitated 12 of their chief religious men, and called for an account of their revenue. The Sorbonne are severely reproved by the Parliament of Paris for delaying to approve the King's actions against the Pope, with whom they joined as Janfenists, in odium of La Chese and the other Jesuits, who have the French King's ear. (Vide supra pag. 17.)

The King of Spain, being displeased with the Prince of Parma's government of the Netherlands, hath sent, in March 1682, the Marquis de Grana to be governor there in his place, and the Prince's secretary, De Prado, is imprisoned till he give account of his embezzling the publick money. Anent the custom of their sending a governor hither each 3 year, see Observes alibi.

In this same month of March 1682, it was reported, that the King of P. 34. Sweden had suppressed the Senate, by whose counsell he and his predecessors used to rule, and had made himself a hereditary absolute prince.

In the middle of April 1682, the King and his brother having come to London, the protesting Lords and the city resolved to make a great feast on Easter week the 21 of Aprill, and by printed tickets, bearing that they were resolved to meet, and, by a sermon, thank God for preserving his Majesty, the Protestant religion, and the English liberties from the hellish Popish plot. Great numbers were invited to be present at Haberdasher's Hall, where there was great preparations. But his Majesty, looking on this as a seditious act of contempt against the Duke of York, whom they would not countenance, he by an printed act of Privy Counsell, discharged that

meeting, called the True Protestant Feast, on this narrative, that the appointing of days for fasts or thanksgivings was a point of his prerogative, and for his subjects to do so it was to make parties, and distinctions, and confederacies amongs them, &c. They so far obeyed, as not to keep it at the place appointed; but had a great meeting else where, with bonfires, ringing of bells, and the solemnity of the apprentices burning the Pope. The King and the Duke parted the next day from London to Windsor.

About this time, Sir John Dalrymple's eldest son, a young boy of 10 years old, without design, shot his younger brother dead with a pistol he found lying on the table.

On the 3rd of May 1682, (the same day whereon in the year 1679 the late Archbishop of St. Andrews was murdered) happened a tumult in Edenburgh, which lasted 2 dayes. The occasion of it was, on Johnston, son to the town major of Edenburgh, who was an lieutenant or ensigne in the Dutch service, and some other officers, having seized upon some trades apprentices, and prevailed with them to consent to goe away as souldiers to the Prince of Orange, and particularly attempting to carry away some who had committed a riot on the constable of the bounds, and were theirfor imprisoned, their commorads fell upon Major Johnston, and beat him, and extorted a promise from him that he should set these youths at liberty. But he, instead of performing thereof, the next day got some of the King's forces out of Lithgow and Mar's regiments to accompany and conduct these prisoners safely to the ships lying ready in the road of Leith to transport them. While they are going downe the streets, some women and tradesmen cryed to them, "Pressed or not pressed," and they answered that they were pressed, whereupon they began to throw stones and other such materials at the souldiers; and when they came towards the Nether boll, the rabble and commonalty gave them a shrewd attacke, and by what was thrown at them furth of windows and from the houses that they were their building, the King's forces were exceedingly assaulted and abused;

whereupon Major Keith gave them command and orders to shoot amongs the multitude, which they did, and their ware about 10 or 12 innocent people, (none of them who occasioned the uproar but by-standers) some men and others weemen, killed by this shoot, whereupon they disappeared. Yet hearing ther ware some privy counsellors met in Sir George Kinnaird's chamber, they infolently came and threw in stons at the glasse windows, which was worfe than the offering to rescue ther neihbours. Therafter 3 of them was apprehended, whom his Majesty's advocat resolved to get hanged for examples as ringleaders; and on the 6th of May pannelled them in a criminall court for prefence and acceffion; but the Affise would P. 35. not find them guilty; (de quo plura, in my folio Law MS. marked [E.], at the 6 of May 1682, p. .) The magistrates ware much blamed for ther cowardlineffe and flouth in not suppreffing this tumult, and the allowing the King's forces to enter the toun, (as if they could not manage ther oun affairs and compeffe uproars within themselves,) contrare to ther privileges, and so giving occasion to shed more blood then has been at once thesse 60 years done in the streets of Edinburgh. The Privy Counsell ordained an indytment to be raised against them, concluding that they ought to be deprived for ther maleverfation and negligence. It was propofed that the Proveft, or Dean of Gild, as head of the merchands, should find caution for ther keeping the peace under the pain of 50,000 merks, and that the Deacon Conveener should doe the like for the trades. The citizens in this affair, especially the crafts, ware exceedingly diffatisfiied with ther magistrats' carriage. (See more of this affair, in my folio Law MS. marked E, at the 7 and 13 of May 1682, pages 256 and 258.)

On the 3rd of May 1682, the Duke of York parted with his Majesty, and took shipping on the 6th of May, about 5 or 6 of the morning, being Saturday, the Glocester frigate (in which he was) fell by negligence and bad conduct or defigne on thesse shelves or banks of fand within 8 or 9 leagues of Yarmouth (which is the nearest land), called Limon ore (Lam-

mer), and was there broken to peices; though it was a strong man of war mounted with 56 canons and could have carried 10 more. The Duke of York and fundry others eſcaped by the boat, as Winton, Perth, Middleton, &c. But ther was about 150 perſons drowned, wheiſof 80 ware perſons of quality or gentlemen, and the reſt ſeamen. Of Scotſmen ware drowned the Earle of Roxburgh, the Laird of Hopeton, Sir Joſeph Douglas of Pompherſton, Mr. James Levifton do&tor of medicine, Patrick Gordon Preſident Haddo's couſin and ſervant, Mr. James Lidderdale attendant on Roxburgh, with many others. The Lord Obryan periſhed alſo heir. The Preſident, Sir George Gordon of Haddow, now Lord Chancellor, narrowly eſcaped drowning. It was a lamentable and fatall accident, charged by ſome on their unnecſſarie attendance on ane unfortunat Prince, who hath very bad luck at ſea. The pilot was a Scot, on Aird in Borrowſtounneſſe, who was threatned with hanging for going to ſleep, and giving wronſe direccions to ſteer; though he defended himſelfe, however, he was referred to a martial court of Admiralty when they ſhould returne to England, which was *locus delicti*. At laſt, he was condemned to perpetuall imprifonment. The Duke arrived at Leith on the 7th of May at night, in the frigat called the Happy (Speedie) Returne, wheiron ther ware great outward expreſſions of joy, by canons, bells, &c.

On the 8th of May, in the morning, at Privy Counſell, the Duke produced the King's letters patent conſtituting Sir George Gordon of Haddo Preſident of the Seſſion, to be Lord Hy Chancellor of Scotland, in place of Rothes deceaſed; which was a mighty wide ſtep of advancement for him, at which the nobility grumbled in ther boſome, they having been now theſſe many years in poſſeſſion of that place, and theſſe 60 years not interrupted by any but Chancellor Hay, a gentleman then created Earle of Kinnoull, and Archbiſhop Spotswood. His ſignator decided ane old controverſie betuen the Threſaurer and Chancellor, who ſhould preſide in Exchequer; and ordains the Chancellor to have precedeny in all courts ex-

cept the Exchequer, whier the Trefurer principall is present. As the office loft in this, by falling in a gentleman's hand, so it's said the Archbishop of St. Andrews is appointed to have the precedency in all cases before the Chancellor; for which ther was a letter formerly, but Glencairne P. 36. and Rothes would never yeeld it to Archbishop Sharp. It's reported, that Chancellor Haddo is created Earle of Aberdeen. (Vide the 8vo MS. of Session affairs, marked I, page 67 et sequente, whier ther are more pretty remarks.) The Marquis of Athol met with a great disappointment, for he thought himselfe secure of this office, and wanted not ground, having officiated as Chancellor in the last Parliament. The Duke likeways produced the King's superferibed signators; on, making the Marquis of Queensberry sole and principall Tresaurer of Scotland, and revocking and discharging the former commiſſion of the Trefury to Lauderdale, Strathmoir, Atholl, Donald, &c.; and another, appointing the Earle of Perth to be Justice-Generall in place of Queensberrie.

On the 11 and 12 of May thereafter, the Duke of Hamilton, Earles of Tuedale and Middelton, and Generall Major Drummond were admitted Privy Counsellors. And on the fyfteen day of May, the Duke, with his Dutcheſſe and Lady Anne, his daughter, and ther wholl court and retinue, parted and shipped in at Leith for England; whier they arrived on the 27th day of May thereafter at London, being long detained and croſſed at ſea.

Some began to compare my Lord Haddo's riſing to be Chancellor to Oliver Sinclar's being advanced, as they apprehended, by King James the 5th to be Generall of all his forces at Solway Sands in 1542; wheirat the Lord Maxwel, and other nobility present, took ſuch offence that they declined to fight; ſo that the Engliſh got a great victorie, meirly from the contempt the nobles conceived at the advance of a ſmall gentleman above them.

In the end of April dyed the Lord Roſſe, at his houſe of Haulkhead, in the Weſt.

In the beginning of May, ther was a great tumult fell out in Dublin

by the tradefmens apprentices their, against the Popish tradefmen and their magistrats, for tolerating them, like Demetrius' plea anent Diana's silver shrines. In this uproar some ware killed. It happened much about the same tyme with our hubbub at Edinburgh. On of the articles they craved was, that the Masse and Popish preifts should not be tolerated as they ware; and they offered to instruct, that severall of these tradsmen, that had been received as if they had been poor, distressed, banished French Protestants, ware truly Papists, and seen at Messe, and who could have no other designe but of another massacre; and they also declared against a Popish successor to the Croun.

In May and June 1682, the affair of the Quo Warranto, was agane set on foot against the City of London, (de quo supra,) and the City having given in ther defences against it, they produced Charters from King John and King Richard, and others, giving the City the election of ther shireffs, and their shireffs the nominating the Jurie for Middlesex, with findry other priviledges; wheirupon, the Court or Tory party, desisted at that tyme from prosecuting the said suit of the Quo Warranto. (Vide more pag. 49.)

On the 24 of June 1682, the wholle liveraymen (freemen) of the 29 free incorporations (companies) of London, met to chuse ther Shireffs for the ensueing year, and having polled, they found that Mr. Papillon and Mr. Du Bois, ware chosen by plurality, and not North and Box. Sir John Muire (Moor,) the Lord Major of London, adjourned the Court, and protested against it; but they, in a great tumult and uproar, proceeded, and ware very insolent against him. Wheirupon, complaint being made to P. 37. the King's Counsell, they immediately sent Mr. Pilkington and Shut, the 2 shireffs of the former year, to the Tower; but upon a Habeas Corpus they ware presently bayled and set at liberty, under the paine of £20,000 to appear. They are ordained to be pannelled, together with the Lord Gray, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. Cornish, as encouragers and abettors of the said tumult; and the Chancelor told them, it wanted not

many degrees of treason to offer violence to the Mair, who is the supreme magistrat within London. The plea betwixt the Maire and the Whig party was, that he claims, in right of his office, a power to creat any he pleases to be on of the 2 Shireffs of London, by the ceremony of drinking to him; and that all that belongs to the City and Common Council, is only to elect the other, and to confirme the person he hath choisen, but that they have no power to reject him, or choise another. And for proving this he adduces an act of ther Common Counsell, anno 24 Elizabethæ Reginae, mentioning that priviledge, like as the tenor of the writ for meeting imports this, that they are only to ratify his election of that on, and to choise another; like the Dean and Chapter, who, by the King's *Congé d'elire*, can doe no more but confirme that person to be Bishop whom the King names to them. I remember Sir Richard Baker, in his Chronicle of England, (in the life of Henry VII. pag. [141].) tells, that Sir Henry [John] Collets, then Lord Mayr of London, drank to on Percival, his oune carver, and by that made him Shireff of London, and who afterwards came to be Mair himselfe. The discontented country party, who stood by the Cities priviledges, on the contrarie argued, that all his priviledge was only to prick doune any on he pleased, theirby to get him put upon the list of them who ware to be chosen; so that they behooved to allow him a venture, if by plurality of suffrages he should carry it, but he had no power peremptorly to impose on upon them; and wherever they had confirmed the person named by the Mair, by the records it appeared, he alwayes declared he past from his priviledge of naming on to be Shireff; and esto, ther had been any such priviledge, it was now long ago fallen in defuétude. This was of great importance to the King, for the Shireffs (if they war weel affected to his Majesty,) they would impannell and call such juries as he ware satisfified with; so that, when he minded to proceffe Shaftsberry or others, he might get such affysors as might find him guilty, which hitherto he hes not been able to get.

The Mair had this year drunk to Dudley North, brother to the Lord North, as the person his Majesty trusted in, and aimed to have Shireff; but the City (tho they put North in the lite) gave the manifest votes to the above mentioned 2 persons, who had both of them [been] on Shaftsberrys jurie lately, and the one of them was forman, and had returned 'Ignoramus' for ther verdict. The Mair adjourned the Court, and ordained the liveray men to attend the 5th of July nixt thairafter, to confirme North, and to elect another; but they proceeded, and adhered to the choise they had made themselves; and on the said 5th day, the Mair sending ane excuse of his being unweel, and craving a continuation, they proceeded of new to the pole, and declared the forsaid 2 persons to be Shirives; which was judged a farder contempt. But the freemen deny the Mair hes power to dissolve or adjurne them without ther oun consent, till they had done the affair they met for. (Vide infra p. 50 in fine and 51.)

- P. 38. In June 1682, we heard, that the great Duc of Mosco Emperor of Ruffia dyed, and that his brother, or brother's sone, a boy of 12 years old, was advanced, by the assent of the people, to succeed him; which assent seems strange, he being a most absolut monarch, if not a tyrant. Yet ther was a great uproar among them about it.

About this tyme dyed the Lord Arbuthnot.

5^{to}. Julij 1682. The Lords of the Session having met, the Chancellor produced his Majesties letters for making Neuton President of the Session in his rounge, and Sir George Nicolson to be ane ordinar Lord in his place; and Pitmedden was admitted on of the criminall Lords in place of Newton. See this at more lenth in my 8vo. MS. of Session occurrents, marked I, page 68 and seq.

About this same tyme, my Lord Halton returned from London, whither he had gone in the beginning of May, contrare to the desire of the Chancellor and Tresurer, who required him to stay and attend the Committee named by the King, for trying the coinage and mint. Upon his return

they proceeded very rigorously with him, and caused him peremptorly give in a paper containing a representation of the state of the Mint; wherein he having couched his defences upon his exonerations, and the King's publick Amnesty and Indemnity in 1679, they urged him to signe it, to see if they could make it amount to a declinator of ther power, or draw him to a tacit acknowledgment that he had coined a quantity of copper beyond the 3000 stone contained in his Majefties warrands; and which definit quantity S. J. Falconer, and other officers of the mint, had upon oath already confessed was far exceeded by them many 1000 stones. (But see this deduced at more lenth, in my folio Law MS. marked G, at the 12 of May and 31 August 1682, pag. 257 and 2 .)

About the same tyme, the Duke of York caused his Atturney pershue Pilkington, on of the Shireffs of London, on the statute of Scandalum Magnatum, for £10[0],000, dammage, that in the Parliament held at Oxford in March 1680, he being a member of the Lower House when the bill of seclusion against the Duke of York, was passing, he moved, that besyde the generall narrative and reason of the Duke's being a Papist, they might also insert this, that he was on the Plot, and forknowledge of the Papists burning the city of London in 1666; therefore, the Duke craved he might be fyned in £100,000 sterling. When this cause came to be debate, he offered to prove the Duke's accession to that fyre, and therfor craved to be affoizied, which was a bold defence; but *veritas convitiij non semper excusat a convitio*; only what is spoke in Parliament is not properly Convitium. If the Duke prevaill, he hes reason to be afraid. (Vide infra the sentence, p. 44.)

In August, the Dauphineffe of France, (who is the Duke of Bavaria's sister) was brought to bed of a sone, who is designed the Duke of Burgundy. They say, thesse severall hundred years the French kings never lived to see a grandchild of ther oune body, till this King.

About the same tyme, the Dutcheffe of York was brought to bed of the

child conceived in Scotland (de quo supra, p. 32,) which proved a daughter, P. 39. and was baptized Charlotta Maria. On the news of it ware great semblances of joy made at Edinburgh; and a comet appeared for 2 weeks at the very tyme, but was nothing so big as we had in December 1680, (supra pag. 6, 7, & 8.) I have seen a late French book proving that comets prognosticate nothing that's fatall or dangerous, but rather prosperous things; yet, at the same tyme it shone, the Duke of Lauderdale, that great minister of state, dyed, (de quo infra, 24 August.) This daughter of the Duke's dyed in the beginning of October 1682.

24 of August 1682, dyed John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, the learnedest and powerfulest Minister of State in his age, at Tunbridge wells. Discontent and age ware the ingredients in his death, if his Dutcheffe and Physitians be freed of it; for shee had abused him most grosely, and got all from him she could expect. The Duke of York and he differing together, he, with sorrow and anger, saw his influence with his Majesty everie day diminishing, though the King was so generous as not to desert him to the malice of his enemies, who offered to accuse him for his life; but the King would not give way to it. Yet Lauderdale, some weeks before he dyed, was heard to regrait, in Cardinall Wolfes words, that if he had been as faithful to his God as he had been to his King, he would not have shaken him of in his old age, as his master, and his brother the Duke of York, had done: see Baker's Chronicle of England, in the life of Henry VIII., page [40]. And he minded, that he had waited on the King to and from Oxford, in March 1680, when many turned ther back on his Majesty. It ware to be wished that this would be a beacon and example to other Statesmen. The Duke of York was certainly most ungrate to Lauderdale; for Lauderdale was the first who adventured, in August 1679, to advise the King to bring home the Duke of York from Flanders, wher he was then living, and which counsell contributed much to the Duke's advantage. It's true, Lauderdale's main aime (and so it is all great men's

designe to uphold themselves) was to preserve himselfe, for he fand the Duke of Monmouth, (who then ruled all with the King,) and the Duke of Hamilton, ware combining in a knot to break him, and he saw no expediter way to disappoint them, then by bringing in a 3rd. Then, when England was found too hot for the Duke of York, Lauderdale again advised him to goe and stay in Scotland, rather than Flanders, and promised to cause all his freinds and party ther (which was great,) to attend his Hyneffe, and do him homage; and he did so, but he lost his oune party by it, and the Duke made up a mongrell party of his oune in Scotland, partly composed of Lauderdale's freinds and of others, new ones, whom York assumed. And this second counsell, sending the Duke to Scotland, conduced exceedingly to the fortifyieng of the Duke's party in England.

The great thing that implacably angered the Duke of York at Lauderdale, was, his voting the Viscount Stafford guilty of the treasonable Popish plot in the Parliament in December 1680; and that *cum elogio*, as he was a good Protestant, *hinc illæ lacrymae*. From that hower he eyed and hated him, and broke his power and party all he could: so he dyed seasonably for his oune credit. But all perones cryes shame upon him for ruining the memory and standing of his family, by giving away Dudiston, &c. in property to his Dutchesse, and Leidington to hir son Huntingtour, (thought by some to be his oune.) Leidington was not honestly purchased, for it belonged of right to the grand-children of William Maitland, his grand-P. 40. uncle, and Secretar to Queen Mary, and who lived in Rowan in France, and to whom the Duke of Lauderdale paid a small yearly pension. (See this, and fundry other things of the names of Maitland and Hamilton, in a 4to. MS. marked pag. , from the Duke of Roan's testimonie and Spanhemius.) Though in one sence we may use David's words of Abner, (2 Samuel, cap. 3. v. 38,) that in Lauderdale's death a prince and great man has fallen in our Israell; yet we may weel apply what is said of the

same Abner (v. 33, ther,) to Lauderdale, that he dyed like a fool, by the hand of a woman, as Abimelech and Pyrrhus, murthuring the memorie of his family and estate. But the Spirit of God tells us, (Jeremy 17, v. 11,) they who get riches, and not by right, shall leive them in the midst of ther dayes, and in ther end shall be a fool; so we are to remark the event of this purchase the Dutcheffe hes made in abusing hir husband.

In the end of October, the Duke of Lauderdale's corps arrived in Scotland, and ware set in Inuerefk church; and he was buried on the 6th day of Aprill 1683, at the church of Hadington, beside his ancestors, and the Bishhop of Edinburgh preached his funerall sermon. (See more, *infra* page 50.) His Dutcheffe pressed to have him buried at Lauder, that his lying at Hadington might not seeme like a fymbolicall possession of that interest their, now dispoñed to hir.

As for the many places and offices of trust Lauderdale possessed under his Majesty, they ware all filled and disposed thus:—His place as being a knight of the most honorable order of the Garter, was given to his mortall ennemy the Duke of Hamilton, which speaks the wain inconstancy of all fluid things;—How would it fret Lauderdale if he could lift up his head and see Hamilton succeed him in that stall, whom he had perswaded the King to be a disloyal factious man! But his Majesty, being facile, forgets thesse characters, and sends for Duke Hamilton, who went to London in October. His place of President of the Privy Counsell, was given to [the Earl of Linlithgow]. His Secretaries place, he had installed the Earle of Murray in it about tuo years ere he dyed, but all that while he had reserved the £1000 sterling pension annexed theirt; and instantly on his death, the Earle of Middleton (whom Lauderdale had kept out all his tyme,) was added by the King as his conjunct Secretary for Scotland. (See *alibi*, of the debate of præcedency betuixt Sir Archbald Atcheson, 2d secretary, with my Lord Stirling Alexander, and Sir Thomas Hope then King's advocat.) His office of Governor of the Castle of

Edinburgh, was bestowed on the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord High Treasurer; and Major White was made Deputy governor or Constable in place of Drummond of Lundie, now made Lord Treasurer depute, upon Halton's removal from that place. Drummond, Earle of Perth, was installed in his place, as one of the 4 extraordinary Lords of the Session; and his government of the Isle of the Basse, also given to Perth, was annexed to the Crown and Exchequer. His office of being Shireff principall of Haddington or East Lothianshire was given, in May 1683, to the Earle of Winton; who choised Sir John Ramsay and Haliburton of Inch-cairney his deputs. And his being one of the Commissioners of the Treasury ceased, and became extinct in May last, when Queensberry was made sole High Treasurer, and the Duke of York took his Commissioner's place over his head. So that we see, between him and his brother Halton, and his sons, there has been a numerous accumulation and suppression of great and considerable places of trust, which, if rightly distributed, might have pleased many expectant pretenders.

31 August 1682. At Privy Council, a letter from his Majesty was P. 41. produced and read, declaring all the officers of the Mint's places void, and particularly Halton's as general, and Sir John Falconer as master; in regard the King, with his Scots counsell, having considered the report of the Committee, (de quo supra, pag. 38,) he found they had malversed and grossly exceeded their trust, and therefore deprived them, and referred them to be punished civilly or criminally for the same, as his Advocate thought fitt. (See more of this in my folio Law MS. marked E, at the 31 of August 1682, p. 266.)

My Lord Halton's place of Treasurer depute was bestowed on John Drummond of Lundy, Perth's brother, and Major White got Lundie's place as Governor depute of the Castle of Edinburgh. Halton's place as a Lord of the Session was given to John Wauchop of Edmiston, brother to Nidrie. His office as Shireff principall of Mid Lothian was bestowed on the Earle of

Dalhousfie, whoſſe grandfather poſſeſſed it till his death in 1672, and then Halton got it; but Dalhouſſie dyed before inſtalment. (Vide infra p. 44.) And then the Shireffſhip of Mid Louthian was given by the King to the Earle of Aberdeen, Chancellor, who entered in December 1682.

Thus Halton, and in him we may ſafely conjecture the power of the Maitlands fell for this age, little regrated, being ſo miſfortunate, that, by his inſolent and diſoblidging behaviour, he acquired many enemies, eſpecially amongs the nobility, and had but few freinds, and yet was ſo blinded with a confident ſecurity that he was in favour, and the Duke would not deſert him, till the very blow, unexpectedly to him, ſurprized him. Though the Duke was ſenſible enough, that Halton had very officiouſly waited on him, and proſecute all his deſignes, yet he ſand the ouning of him in the laſt Parliament, when Kipperminſhoch accuſed Halton of perjury, was heavy both to him and to the government; and that Halton's violent way of intereſſing himſelfe in carrieng on the Duke of York's concernes, was ſo far from advancing them, that it raiſed up enemies, both in the Parliament and country, to counteract the Duke, meerly in odium to Halton; and that if he did not eſpouſe theſe things ſo feircelie, ther would not have been ſo much oppoſition made to them; and the Duke had no reaſon to let his affairs ather ſuffer or be retarded, becauſe they ware manadged by Halton, who was ſo univerſally hated that any thing he attempted was diſliked, though for no other reaſon than for his oune ſake, and that he had a hand in it. And he was a man who, in caſe of in-teſtin commotions, could bring no following to help the Duke in the feilds, and had no rooted intereſt in the country. Thir ware the things that the courtiers, Halton's enemies, answered, when thoſe who ware indifferent accuſed the Duke of York as ungrate to Halton, who was ſo vigilant in promoting all his affairs, and was waking buſily for him many a tyme, when the ſignificant men now ware ſleeping and doing nothing; and whatever he demerited at the country's hand, yet he deſerved nothing but the beſt

rewards from his Royall Highnesse, to whom he had been so obsequious, and had served the prerogative and the church government to the highest pitch it could admit, wheirby, though he had lost the affections of the people, yet he merited weel from his prince. But they urged, on the contrary, that all those services, wheirin Halton officiously intruded himselfe, though they commended his zeall, yet noways his prudence and conduct; and though he resolved therby to make himself appear usefull and necessary to his Majesty and the Duke, and to ther government, yet in effect he was but a log and burden to both, and created them personall enemies, wheir otherwayes they would have had none. Yet so tender was the Duke of York in laying him softly aside, in regard he had boasted much of his serviceableness to the King, and that generally his errors enclined P. 42. in favors of the croun against the country, and for avoiding the tach of ingratitude, though he knew it would displease few to use the King's absolute and arbitrary power by the late cumulative act of jurisdiction in 1681, to remove Halton; yet, to vindicat and justify the fact, the Duke was advised to doe it rather *per modum justitiæ* then *ex plenitudine potestatis*, and to raise a process against him, and upon malversations to deprive him, that none (who considers he was deposed upon just reasons proven against him) may be discouraged to serve the King, or fear they may get the same reward, after they had incurred ane universall odium for ther zeall in serving him. And thus, albeit it would have been both more safe and creditable for Halton to have been laid asyde without giving him a reason, yet it was judged more politique to gull the people, that ther should be a semblance of justice, compelling his Majesty to do that, which otherwayes he would have been loath to have done to any who had served him so fervently. They ware, however, resolved to be rid of him; but a good pretext offered, on his brother the Duke's death, that he, falling to be Earle of Lauderdale by the tailzie, could not properly continue ather to be Tresurer-depute, or a Lord of Session. And ther ware 2 remarks on it;—primo,

That the King's letter againſt him was ſigned that ſame night his brother the Duke dyed;—ſecundo, That the letter was red and intimat on the 31 of Auguſt, which very day 12 moneths he and his ſone, the Juſtice Clerk, were very active and buſie in carrieng on the fatall a&t of the Teſt which is dated the 31 of Auguſt 1681;—And this is ther thanks.

Halton, ſuſpectiſg that a bill of eaſe was coming againſt him, offered, the day before, a dimiſſion of all his offices in my Lord Chancellor's hands; but he, knowing it would come another way, declined to accept their-of. It was alſo at this tyme, in the beginning of Auguſt, deſigned to ſtain him with briberie, in taking 14,000 merks from the tackſmen of the Excife of the Louthians, for his vote, and being inſtrumentall in procuring them the tack. (But ſee how this is manadged in my folio law MS. E, page 263, et ſeq. Item, anent his being ſuſpended from all his offices ſee ibidem, p. 266.)

In the month of September 1682, ther was great flir in London anent the Shireffs (de quo ſupra, p. 36 & 37). The King and Tory party ware for North and Box; the City and Whigs ware for Papillion and Du Bois. Box being timerous would not hold, but payed his ſyne; wheron Sir John Moor, Lord Mayor, præfixed a day for choiſing a new Sheriff in his rounge; at which the moſt part of the liveray men met, and proteſted ther could not be no new election, in regard they had choiſen 2 already; notwithstanding, the Mair, with about 30 freemen, proceeding to a new election, choiſed on Captain Rich in Boxe's place, though ther ware 1000's of the freemen proteſted againſt it. Yet, having the King's authority to back him, he obtained the faids 2 perſons to be ſworne, confirmed, and admitted to be Sheriffs for London, the citizens reſolving not to be provoked, by any arbitrary uſage whatſoever, to riſe in armes, or to mutinie, knowing ther ware ſome who deſired no greater advantage of them, but intended to try the illegality of the Major's procedure at law. This point, which the

P. 43. Duke of York hes gained, contrare to the City of London, was by ſome

judged nowayes the King's interest to lose his subjects affections, but that he was forced to yeeld many things to his brother and the Popish party, contrary to his owne inclination, meerly out of fear lest they should kill him and rob him of his life.

The Duke of York, finding he had carried the Sheriffs, and got them put in possession of the exercise of their office, he caused arrest the Duke of Monmouth, as he who travelled up and downe England convoking the people, making himselfe the head of a party, (as he did lately at Chester,) to the terror of his Majesty and his good subjects, and to the weakning of the government; but he was released on caution. It was reported, that the Earle of Shaftesburie had fled; and many scurril pamphlets followed him.

At Michaelmas, the 29 of September 1682, the Aldermen and freemen did meet to elect and choise a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, in the City of London, wher 4 persons fell in competition by nearness of votes; viz. Sir William Prichard, on Tulse, on Gould ane independent, and Mr. Cornish, who had been shireff 2 years agoe. The Whig country party were for the 2 last, for whom sundry hundreds of Quakers had voted. But a scrutinie being appointed to try the legality and capacity of the voters, these scrutineers, after the pole, and comparing and examining the books and registers of each companie and corporation of the livery men voters, they found sundry of them who had voted had no freedome at all; others of them, especially amongs the merchants, taylors, and glovers, had not tane the City oaths, and so could not vote; others would take no oath at all, such as the Quakers, and so ought to be rejected. This act lost the Quakers some of the favour they formerly enjoyed, both with the King and the Duke of York, though many suspected the craftier of them as only disguised Papists in masquerade. At last it was found, that Sir William Prichard had the manifest uncontroverted votes, ther having 2,190 voted to him; and so he was declared and admitted Mair, he being the

person the King aimed at. Some alledged, that the freemen should not be abridged of ther liberties of voting, for choising ther magistrats, by oaths imposed on them ; though we in Scotland are fettered in that case with declarations, oaths of alledgences, tests, &c. (See the Canon Law, *De Electione per scrutinium facta.*)

Theirafter, the saids discontented citizens raised a proces before the Judges of the King's Bench, to have Du Bois and Papillion declared Shireffs of London ; in which the Judges ware ather so conscienceous, or so overawed with the rabble, that they ishued out a writ called Mandamus, for swearing thesse 2, Du Bois and Papillion, as the 2 legally elected sheriffs ; but the Duke of York, by his moyen, got it stopt and delayed that terme.

About the 20 of November 1682, ther happened a great fyre at London, amongs the seamen's hamlets at Cinnamon street in Wapping, wher near 1000 houfes ware brunt doune, (by accident or otherwayes, not certain ;) and some peeple, in blowing up the houfes to intercept the fyre, ware killed.

P. 44. About the same tyme, we had a report of a famous Scots jesuit, called Father Abirerumby, confessor to my Lord Nithsdale's family, that at London he had deserted his religion and turned Protestant, and in wryting had given the reasons of his change.

In the end of November 1682, the Earl of Shaftesberry, though very infirme and aged, yet, for fear of his life, fled over to Holland. And at this same tyme, the King made a creation of some English noblemen ; as the advancing the Marquis of Worcester to be Duke of Beaufort ; and the Duke of Ormonde to be ane English Duke under the same stile ; and the Lord Hide to be Earle of Rochester, the male ishue of Wilmot, Earle of Rochester, lately deceased, being extinct, and so the title and honor returned to the King ; and Sir George Kinnaird in Scotland, to be a temporall Lord, called Inchfure ; and Sir George Gordon of Haddo, Lord

Chancellor of Scotland, to be Earle of Aberdein, Vicount Formairton, Lord Haddo, Fetherick, Tarvas, and Kellie.—Providence suffered Rotcheſter's memory to extinguiſh, becauſe of his bad atheiſtick life, though he dyed repenting. (See G. Burnet's account of his life.)

On the 29 of November 1682, dyed William Ramſay, Earle of Dalhouſſie, at his oune houſe. His Lady, the Lord Muir in Ireland his daughter, married the Lord Ballenden, the late Roxburgh's brother, within 3 or 4 moneths after this.

At the ſame tyme, dyed Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, unckle to the Elector Palatin, aged 63. In the diſſecting him they found a big ſtone in his bladder or ureter, which certainly would have gravelled and pained him, but the water had perforated it in the middle; as alſo, in the ſubſtances of his heart and brain they found 2 bones;—which ware very extraordinarie remarks.

In the moneth of November 1682, ſome perſons inhappily ware ſo far ſeduc'd by Satan with us, that they became ther oune bourreaus and executioners. On John Falconer of Feſdo, lait wairden of the Mint, from ane apprehenſion of hazard, (becauſe he was ordained to be perſhued for malverſations in his office with my Lord Halton, &c.,) he hanged himſelfe; and on William Couper, a wryter, young man, did the ſame at Edinburgh; and on Wilſon, a tennent at Falkland, drowned himſelfe;—which are bad omens and prognosticks.

At the ſame tyme, Shireff Pilkington is fyned at London, by the jury, in the ſumme of ane hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, (a waſt ſumme) to be payed to the Duke of York, as dammages modified againſt him in the perſhuit on the ſtatut of Scandalum Magnatum, (of which ſee ſupra, p. 38.) And beſydes the words their ſpoke, it was farder libelled, that he had thir expreſſions in Aprill laſt, when the Common Counſell of London met to ſee if they would ſend any to welcome the Duke of York's ſafe arriveall from Scotland to Newmarket, in England; “What, (ſaid he) ſhall we ſend

to congratulat a man who brunt our city, and is come to cut the throats
 P. 45. of our wives, children, and selves!" The expreffions ware fully proven
 againft him by Aldermen prefent, tho' his counfell at law ftudied to di-
 vert the words as only fpoke by him againft the Papifts in generall.
 They report the fine is about the half of his eftate. He hes entered him-
 felfe in prifon, and fo, by the Englifh law, they cannot both detain his
 perfon, and affect his eftate.

All this fummer, the Hungarian Proteftants (commonly defigned the
 rebells of Hungary) have been in armes againft the Emperor of Germany,
 ther lord and mafter, under the command of Count Tekelie as ther gene-
 rall, becaufe the Emperor had broke to them the *leges regnandi*, and his
 capitulations, wheirby they ware to have the free exercife of the Reformed
 religion; and he, at the Jefuits' perfuafion, had tane ther minifters and
 put them as flaves in the gallees, and had cruelly oppreffed themfelves;
 and upon thir, and other grounds, they juftified their rifing, (fee G. Bur-
 net's Conferences anent the Church of Scotland, p. ,) and got the
 Turks to oune and affift them; and in fundry skirmifhes and rancounters
 with the Emperor's forces, they had the better, and took fundry forts and
 touns. (Vide infra pages 52 & 56.)

In November and December 1682, our Bifhops prevailed fo far with
 our ftatefmen, that they obtained a warrand from the Privy Counfell to
 depofe and filence all the tolerat minifters, who by connivance had
 preached ever fince the reftitution of Bifhops, without acknowledging
 them and ther government; by which the Bifhop of Edinburgh depofed
 in his dioceffe thir 5, Mr. Thomas Ramfay, minifter at Mordington, Mr.
 John Weitch at Wefttruther, Mr. John Macgheie at Dirleton, Mr. John
 Sinclar at Ormifton, and Mr. Thomas Paterfon at Borthuick; and the Hy
 Trefurer gifted ther different efcheats to Hew Wallace, becaufe they had
 preached after the 1 of January 1682, without taking the Teft, contrare
 to the late a&t of Parliament. The reft of the Bifhops took the fame

courfe with any fuch in ther bounds. They have not yet medled to difpoffeffe thoffe minifters as ware admitted by the Privy Counfell on the King's Indulgence; but we know not how long theffe few may be fpared, feing they are not excepted furth of the aët of the Teft more then other minifters are.

On the 15 of December 1682, three men called Robifon, Finlay, and Cochrane, ware hanged at the Graffe-mercat for diffouning the King's authority, and calling him a tyrant, &c. (See more of this in my folio Law MS., at the 11 of December 1682, page .)

On the fame 15 of December 1682, dyed Weymes Lord Bruntiland, hufband to the airefs Countefs of Weymes.

On the 20 of December, the Earle of Aberdeen, Chancelor, was inftalled Sheriff principall of Mid Louthian, by a letter from the King, in place of Dalhouffie, lately dead, who was but entering to it in Halton's rounge; fo that he is Shireff both in Aberdeen and heir. (See the 8vo. Seffion MS. marked , page .)

About this tyme, dyed Sir Heneage Finch, Earle of Nottinghame, P. 46. Lord Chancelor of England, aged 61, a man of great moderation and eloquence; and for the firft qualitie the Court was beginning to weary of him. The Lord North, on of the Cheiff Juftices of the Common Pleas, is made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England in his place; and Pemberton is tranfated to the Common Pleas, tho' leffe honorable, yet more lucrative; and the learned Sanders gets his place of Lord Cheiff Juftice of the King's Bench. (Vide infra p. 51.)—In September 1683, North is created Earle of Guildford, and gets the title of Chancelor; and fuccceeds in this title of Guldford to Lauderdale, and Lady Jean Graye's hufband, in Queen Marie of England's reigne, who was headed.

On the 29 of December 1682, on Alexander Home, a fmall gentleman in the Merfe, was hanged at Edinburgh (tho' in Chriftmas week, in imita-

tion of the Vicount Stafford, execut at London the same day in 1680,) for commanding a party at the infurrection of Bothuel-bridge, tho' he came not that lenth. He dyed more compofedly and piously then others of them doe. It was thought, that ther was blood enough fhed on that quarrell already, and it being once stemmed it fhould not be fet to bleed afrefch: for they are like Sampfon, they kill and perfuade mo at ther death then they did in ther life. And fome Bifchops interceeding for him, (which was faid to be but ther common, he dying for ther caufe,) the Chancelor refused him a reprieveall. He who apprehended him, feing him condemned, dyed of greiff.

ANNUS 1683.

THIS yeir began at Edinburgh with the imprifoning a great many merchants, &c. for not frequenting the Church, and for baptizing ther children by non-conformifts minifters, and for not paying ther fynes, fome of which ware 1000 merks. And this fruitlefse kind of perfecution (which, tho' it drove many of them to the church, yet compelled prayers are not worth, force making but hypocrites, and the church like a prifon houle to them,) was alfo ufed at London at this fame tyme againft the Diffenters ; only, it was remarked, that the Papifts and Quakers ware not troubled. (See Samuel Bold's Sermon againft Perfecution, befide me, on the French King's perfecuting the Proteftants ther.)

Tho' we change the governors, yet we find no change in the arbitrary governement. For we are brought to that paffe we moft depend and court the Chancelor, Treafurer, and a few other great men and ther fervants, elfe we fhall have difficulty to get ather juftice or difpatch in our aétions, or to fave ourfelves from fcaith, or being quarrelled on patched up, remot, and innocent grounds. This arbitrarie way Lauderdale attempted, but did not attain fo great a lenth in it as our ftatfmen doe now ; and they value themfelves much in putting the military and ecclefiaftick laws to ftrict and vigorous execution, fo that, let fouldiers commit as great malverfations and oppreffions as they please, right is not to be got againft them. Witneffe John Cheifly of Dalrye's uſage with Daver and Clerk, in the King's troupe ; and Sir John Dalrymple's with Claverhoufe.

I confeffe the obftinacy of theſe peepſe who hitherto withdrew from the

Church, feims to have been from no principle of conscience which could bear the streffe of persecution when it came, but meerly proceeded from this, that they saw they were connived at and unnoticed; and theirfor, now we see, rather than pay any more fines, they croud unto the Church; wheiras, if hearing the present ministers were a sin, the fear of money should not alter the case with them, but so long as they could hear Conventicle preachers with safetie they preferred them as the cleanliest. However, the Bishops and ther followers, with the ministers, did not sticke to reflect upon the former governors of our state, (meaning Rothes, Lauderdale, and Tuedale, &c., men whom they durst not once accuse when alive or in power, tho now cowardly they backbite them,) that by ther connivence and remissnesse the Phanaticks were imboldned to desert the church and run to conventicles; wheiras, now, ther being governors of fidelity, knowledge, and courage, they give a seeming obedience to the laws; which flattery was designed by them to cry up the present Chancellor for his severity to the discontented party.

P. 47.

About this tyme, we had the news from Tangier, that Muley Hamet had got ane army together in Fesse, against his uncle the Emperor of Morocco, who had seized upon and invaded his right of succession; and that he had defeat his uncle's army and killed him in battell, and was established Emperor.—The killing his uncle was afterwards reported as uncertain.

The King of Spain began the year with a sumptuary law, discharging any of his subjects to wear any cloathing or apparell, save what was made, and of the produ&t of ther owne countrie. This frugality resembles our late Act of Manufactories in 1681.

This year we were allarumed with ane strange conjunction was to befall in it, of the 2 planets, Saturne and Jupiter in Leo, observed by Argol and other Astronomers, and our prognosticators who all spoke of it as a thing very ominous, and which had only happened tuise before, since the creation of the world, and portended great alterations in Europe. And from

England ther came some observations on the late comets, which promised a furdre treatise called Catastrophe Mundi; (see the observations besyde me,) all which helped to fright timorous melancholy peeple; and Mr. George Sinclar, the mathematician, did also call this planetary conjunction a very terrible on, in his Description of the weather glasse and hygroscope. Our winter, from November 1682 till March 1683, was rather like a spring for mildnes: if it be to be ascribed to this conjunction I know not. (Vide infra p. 55.)

Mr. John Meinzie, minister at Aberdeen, having been called by the Magistrats of Edinburgh, to be ther Professor of Divinity, in place of Mr. Laurence Charteris, who refused the Test, and having come over to Edinburgh, the Bischop and he not agreeing, he refused to accept the call and went home. The reasons were thought to be, That tacite restrictions were required of him, not to preach zealously against Poperie, or ther plots and conspiracies against princes; 2^{do}. Some of the ministers of Edinburgh desire none of more learning or probity then themselves to be preachers with them. On Mr. John Strauchan is called by the Magistrats in his place.

In this moneth of Januar 1683, was discovered accidentally, by the removing some seats in the Church of Halirudhouse, the vault on the south-east end of the Church, where the body of King James the 5^t. lyes buried. Skeen and others, in ther Chronologies of the Scots Kings, tell us, he was buried at Halirudhouse, but the lenth of tyme and negligence had worne the particular place out of the memory of men. It was knownen to be him by the inscription on his leaden coffin. I had the curiositie to goe and view the reliqs of that gallant Prince. In the pend or cell ther are fix lead coffins. The first is King James the 5^t. who dyed in the year 1542; P. 48. but Drummond of Hawthorndene, in the very end of his life, tells us, this is not the place where he was first interred, but that King Henry the 8^t. of England's army having defaced his tomb and monument, he was transported into this vault by King James the 6^t. and reinterred; which ap-

pears by the freschneſſe of his body and the liquor about him. The ſecond is his firſt Quean, Magdalen, daughter to Francis the 1^{ſt}. King of France, who dyed in 1537. The third is Henry, Lord Darnely, father to King James the 6th and Quean Marie's huſband, who was ſtrangled in 1567: by his body he appears to have been a very tall proper man; others call this bodie Seigneur David Rizio's, the Italian Muſitian's. The 4th is Ladie Jean Stewart, baſtard daughter to King James the 5th and Counteſſe of Argile, who dyed in 1587. The other 2 are ſome of their children.

This was a humbling mortifieng fight, and a great inſtance and document of mortality, and vanity of the world; all the glory of that ſprightly Prince being crouded into this lowly cell, *Mors ſceptra ligonibus æquat: Mors æquo pulſat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres: Et ſic tranſit gloria mundi.* Many ordinary perſons have better buriall places now, then what this magnanimous reſtleſ Prince hes got. If our thoughts deſcended oſter unto the charnel houſe and ſepulchres of our anceſtors, their duſt (the greateſt their not being diſtinguiſhable from the meaneſt, as Lucian in Dialogues wittilie repreſents,) would ſerve to lay the peacok feathers of our vain proud aſpiring projects, which we lay in ſuch a train as if we ware immortall. (See this proſecute alibi.) And it might have the ſame effect on us, which Virgil, (libro 4 Georgic,) tells us, the ſprinkling a little duſt on bees hes, *Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta, Pulveris exigui. jactu compreſſa quieſcent.* All the inhabitants of that dark walley have lean and pale cheeks, hollow eyes, fallen noſes, and none of them wear the jewells and other deckings, with which they glistred when they ware on life: but notwithstanding of this diſſolution, we moſt all riſe again at the great day of accounts. Our Kings of old ly but very meanly intombed. Buchanan names ſome of them buried in Icolmkill, wher are alſo lying ſome of the Kings of Ireland and Norroway. I ſaw the tombs of King Malcolme and others in Dumfermeling church yeard. The Engliſh have the moſt part of ther Kings inſhrined at Weſtminſter, wher I have ſeen ther monuments.

In the end of Januar 1683, dyed that unwearied statfman, at Amftterdam, S. Antony Afhley Couper, Earle of Shaftfberry, of the gout in his ftomack, being a fwelling ther, ftopping the paffages of digeftion. His death afforded great joy to the Court party in England, againft whom he had conjured up a male-contented fpirit throw England. However, it cannot be denyed, but within halfe a year on of another, dyed 2 great Minifters of State of oppofite fydes, the Duke of Lauderdale and he, to whom we may adde for a 3rd, Chancelor Finch. Shaftfberry had fo diffeminat his principles, that the Earle of Effex, Lord Ruffell, and many others, are able to carry them on though he be gone; though fome of that very party complained, he was too hot and infolent, though he ftudied to walk legally, that they might not reach his life.

On the 6^t of Februar 1683, on Urre, a brewars fervant in Leith, barbaroufly murdered his oune wife in the night tyme; all he pretended was, that he was provoked by hir feolding and drinking. The P. 49. Magiftrats of Edinburgh judged him, which fhews that their jurifdiction of fhireffhip reaches over Leith; and he having confefled the fact, they fentenced his right hand to be cut of, and himfelfe to be hanged on the 10 of Februar, on the Shirefbrac befide Leith bridge, on the very confines betuen the Toune's territories and the Shire's. (See Carpzovius' Criminals, part page , fhewing, a gibbet fhould not be fo erected *in confinio* as that the fhadow fhould reach another's land, that being a kind of indignity to him.)

In this moneth of Februar 1683, was argued before the Judges the cafe of the city of London's Charter of franchifes by the Quo Warranto writ; (de quo, vide fupra, page 29 & 36.) That of ther right of fhireffhip was at this tyme waved, feeing his Majefty had carried the fhirefs to his mind; but the debate ran on 2 points, primo, that the city had, att her oune hand, without authority of Parliament, levied and raifed money upon the citizens, for caulfay maills, and for liberty of getting out ftalls, and for felling their

waires and commodities in the mercat places of the citie (called by our Skeen *pede-pulverosi* and *stallangiatores* chapmen) on the streets; secundo, for presuming by a petition to incroach so far upon his Majesties prerogative, as to advise him to call a Parliament, after he had discharged thesse petitions as seditious. Sir George Treby, recorder for the city, answered the King's Attorney, that, tyme out of mind, London had bein a free corporation, with power to make statutes and by laws for regulation of themselves; and that any exactions they used were fortified with immemoriall possession; and to the 2^d it was only a supplication, and if ther ware any fault in it, it could not involve any others but the actors into the guilt, for *noxæ caput sequitur*; and the franchises of the city could not be indangered by it. Though the Cheiff Justice Sanders seemed not fully satisfiied with thir defences, yet the matter was continued till Easter terme. (See page 51 infra.) And in another case, it being objected against the Jurie for the toun of Worcester that sundry of them ware not capable, because not freeholders; the judges admitted them leift ther should be a failance of adminiftration of justice in that place for laik of freeholders, and therfor *in subsidium* they admitted others in ther place.

The English Dissenters craving a writ of appellation from the Ecclesiastick Court of Arches, wher they ware threatning to excommunicat them, the appeal was refused.

About this tyme, the river of Thames at London flowed tuise in a fornoon, and swelled to a prodigious height: this was esteemed ominous, for the like had not been observed save a litle before King James the 6th death in 1625. God preserve long our King! Ther was likewayes a great inundation happened at Harwich, drowning a part of the adjacent country; as also thunder and lightning, which is not frequent in winter, which had fyred the steeples of Yarmouth and York. 3^{uo}. And a serving man at Darlinton, in some distraeted fitt, killed 3 of his master's children, the eldest being about 15 years of age; and being apprehended, refused to eat

or drink. 4^{to}. At this tyme on Le Maitre, a citizen of Paris, borne in 1565, and fo 118 years old, dyed at Paris, and was a few weeks before very P. 51. healthful and vigorous. Nature once in ane age produces such ane on, but 100,000's ly by the way. (See Hackwell's Apologie for the Providence of God, page ; and our Buchanan, page 40, libro primo in fine, Hiftoriae Scotorum, of our old Lawrentius going out in his fifcher boat and leather canno at 140; and Par, brought up to London to (King Henry the 8th) Charles the 1st. See Baker's Chronicle, page 475; Plinij Naturalis Hiftor. libro 7, cap. 48.)

On the 2^d of March 1683² dyed Maxuel, Earle of Nithfdale, a papist.

About the fame tyme, on Shelden discovered to the Duke of Ormond that he and others ware penfioners to Monsieur Louvoy, the great French minifter of ftate; and that the plot was to deliver up fome fea townes in Ireland to the King of France's fleet, which he pretended he was fitting out againft the Algerines.

5^{to}. Aprilis 1683. The Duke of Lauderdale is buried. (Vide fupra, page 40, in margine.) The Bifhop of Edinburgh (who was once his creature, but follows all courts,) preached the fermon at Inveresk; the text was 1 Corinthi. 15, v. 55. "O death wheir is thy fling; O grave wheir is thy victory." Any errors he committed, in the end of his days, he afcribed to the *υπερβουλοι* underrowers whom he trusted beneath him, meaning his Dutcheffe and brother Halton. If he had dyed fome years fooner he had got more pomp and elogies. At the buriall place in Hadington, on of the beggers called Bell, being drunk, ftabbed another in diftributing the money that was given them by the friends. He was apprehended, and feveral ftollen things found on him, and he being made to touch the dead corps, the wound bled frefch; the tounne of Hadington, (who it feimes have a Shireff's power) judged him prefently, and hanged him over the bridge the next day.

In May theirafter, came doune his Majefties pleafure and determina-

tion anent my Lord Halton and other officers of the mint; (which see in my law manuscript, page .)

On the 13 of April, was his Majesties letter proclaimed as to thosse who had converfed with rebells, distinguishing them into three ranks and classes of delinquents. 1^o. Conversers wittingly and wilfully with forfait or denounced rebells. 2^{do}. Conversers with them by a chance or accident. 3^{tio}. Conversers with such as are notourly known to have been in the rebellion, but are nather yet forfait denounced fugitives nor intercommuned: —And the punishments determined according to the degrees of ther guilt; and the 2 last are referred to the Privy Counsell, and the first to the Justice or Circuit Court, which is to goe throw the Western shires in June next. (See, anent the point of conversing, the Laird of Blaikwood's proces, in my folio law manuscript, marked , at the 31 day of Januar and 5 of Februar 1683, page .) The King was willing to have granted a large indemnity; but the Chancellor thought such a favour unseasonable, and stopped it by sending up Claverhouse, who maintained that thesse indemnities imboldned them and did ill. Though they did not care much for citing Lauderdale's authority, yet they told the King what he said to Dundonald, regrating the depopulating the West by the Hyland host in 1678, "It was better ther country boor windlestraws and sandy laverocks then boor rebells against the King."

In the end of April 1683, dyed Dalyell, Earl of Carnwath.

In May 1683, the Lord major of London having pershued thosse who last year elected Papillion and Du Bois as shireffs. The persons mainly pershued and fyned (but many of them fled,) ware, the Lord Gray, Shut, P. 51. Pilkington, Bethel, Cornish, Waird, &c. Cheiff Justice Sir Edmund Saunders, and his brethren the Judges, found, that by praecedents the mair of London was in use to call and dissolve the city counsell without the shireff's consents, and so the electors and voters to Du Bois and Papillion ware ryoters and guilty of disobeying the mayr's adjurnement, and

theirby were liable in a fyne for the ryot; which decision did much break the wings of that faction in the city, and was a point of great importance to the King, and which led the way to what he obtained against them afterwards. They urged, that a precedent might be given of his continuing prorogueing or adjourning the court. The Lord Cheiff Justice answered, that he who could dissolve, (which was the greater power) could not but by a consequentiall stronger argument, have the lesser allowed him of continuing.

After this, Sir Patience Ward, late lord major of London, is perswaded and found guilty of perjury, on this ground, that it was proved against him, at on tyme he swore, he heard not Alderman Pilkington (of whom supra, page) assert the Duke of York brunt the city of London, and yet at another tyme he had confessed, that when Pilkington uttered these words in his presence, he put his hand on Pilkington's mouth, and said, "Brother, you mean not the Duke fyred the city, but that Frenchman." Such an extrajudiciall expression with us would not infer perjury, but the English punishment of it is easier then ours is.

In 3 June 1683, the famous plea of the Quo Warranto against the city of London's charter, was decided by the Judges against them, and they found to have forfeited and lost their privileges of a corporation and society. But on ane addresse from the Mair and the loyall part of them, the King declared, he would grant them a new charter, with this clause, that if, after 2 nominations, made by them he should not be satisfied therewith, in that case he should name and choise ther sheriffs and all ther other officers and governors; to which regulation they at last assented and acquiesced: See all this in printed papers beside me. (Vide supra, pag. 49.) And after this bold decision, Judge Saunders stepped of shortly after, by death, to appear and give ane account at a greater tribunall. (See him admitted, supra page 46.) In Saunders' place, the King puts in Sir George Jefferies to be Lord Cheiff Justice; and on Pemberton's depriveall he put in on Jonas. Pemberton turned a common pleader again.

The airs of the founders of Gresham Colledge ware now moving to be reponed to the rents, as caduciar, the Society being dissolved; but it was thought they fell to the King. In October 1683, because their tounne counsell would not signe the instrument of surrender and resignation of ther priviledges to the King to get a new charter with limited franchises, theirfor the King entred and past the judgement of forfaitor of ther charter against them, and named all ther magistrats himselfe, and continued Prichard mair during his pleasure. It's said, they might not voluntarily resigne for fear of becoming lyable for all the mortifications made to the city: now it is like on of our brughs of baronies. Then he named Sir Henrie Tulse for mair.

In the beginning of June 1683, Gordon of Earlestone, on who was forfaited for being at Bothwell-bridge rebellion, is apprehended at Newcastle, with on Edward Aitkin, both going beyond seas, and they are sent doune by his Majesties speciall warrand to Scotland to be judged their. They ware going abroad to the forrain Protestant princes, in a commission from some of the præcise phanaticks of that syde to beg supply, as being beggered by our governors, who ware all become ather Papists or Athiefts.

About this same tyme, Andrew Gulan, weiver in Balmerino, on who was present at the murder of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews, was apprehended at Cockpen; and was execute for it on the 13 of July, and dyed very hardned and insensible of any guilt. (See my law manuscript at that day.)

On the 8th of June 1683, while the Circuit Court was sitting at Stirling, and 5 of the King's guard ware conveying on Smith, a phanatick, prisoner to Glasgow, 7 of that mad persuasion waylays them beyond Kilsyth, at Auchinrooch Inchebellie bridge, and rescues the prisoner, and kills David Murray, on of the party attending him, and wounds John Ballyntine, another of them. Tuo Lefmahaigo men, called Macquhirrie and

Smith, ware seized upon, in Stevinson wood, upon a suspicion of their accession; and, being of the number, ware hanged at Glasgow for this and other crimes made out on them, the 13 of June 1683. (See my law MS. at that day.)

In June and July, went the criminall Lords in Circuit throw the Western and Southern fires. (See it at length alibi, in my law MS., and supra page 50.)

In the beginning of this spring, Mahomet the 4^t, Emperor of the Turks, emitted a blasphemous declaration of war against the Emperor of Germany; (which see in print.) The Turk did commit great cruelties at this time, and besieged Vienna: (vide infra, p. 56, supra p. 45.) ;

In June, the rumor began of Prince George, brother to the King of Denmark, his marriage of Lady Anne, daughter to his Royal Highness. Sheffield, the Earle of Mulgrave was banished the English Court for pretending kindness to him. They were married on the 28 of July 1683; and Prince George was made a knight of the Garter thereafter.

About the 1st of June 1683, broke out that plot and conspiracie, attempted by Collonel Rumfay and some republican 5^t Monarchy men, against his Majesty and his brother. But afterwards, it was found, that it was deeper laid; for, upon the incoming of on Keeling upon remorse, and the apprehension of the Lord Howard of Escrick, he discovered, that it was managed by greater persons, and that, after Shaftesburie's flying, there was a council of six established for promoting it, viz. the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Foord Gray, the Lord Russell, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Collonel Algiron Sidney, Mr. Hampden younger, and my Lord Howard himselfe. (The King has given Keeling a remission.) The designe appears to have been to prosecute the association to disappoint the Duke of York's succeeding to the King, and to assault the King's guards, and then to have made themselves masters of the King's person, not to kill him, but to necessitate him to call a Parliament, enact what they craved, declare

his brother a traitor, and simply to give himselfe up to ther counfells and dire&ions. Yet it may be feared, they would no more have stopp'd heir then with his Father, his prison and grave ware near other, and they dare not trust a disoblidged prince. Then Mr. West, a lawyer, Mr. Sheepheard, the vintner, came in, with many others, and boor witnesse to the reality of this plot. The Lord Gray was apprehended, and while on Serjeant Deerham carried him in coach to the Tower, Deerham, wearied, falling fast asleep, Gray made his escape, and fled with his concubine to Holland; Deerham was theirupon thrust into the dungeon. Monmouth also fled. The King's warrand to search Monmouth's house excepted his Dutcheffes bed-chamber, so he might be hid ther. Some alledge, he had a discourse on the plot with the King, and had his allowance; however, he wrote a letter back to the King abominating the plot, and protesting his innocency; but the yaught and Captain who transported him to Holland ware both seized on. The Lord Russell was found hiding himselfe behind a chimley portrait, in a void place above the chimley, and by thrusting a sword throw it accidentally, was discovered. Captain Walcot, John Rouse, and Hone, 3 of the conspirators, was hanged at Tyburne, the 20 of Jully; and the Lord Russell was headed the next day at Lincoln's Inn fields. (Vide supra, p. 25, anent Rouse.) See ther tryall, with the probation led against them, and ther confessions and speeches, and animadversions on Russell's speech;—our Doctor Burnet having been quæstioned as the author and penner of it, to move sedition, and doubtings in the spirits of the people if this plot was a sham or reall.

The Earle of Essex was affirmed feloniously (as *felo de se*) to have cutt his owne throat, while he was prisoner in the Tower, to preserve his estate to his son, and to shun the ignominious conviction of a traitor. Yet others thought it very hard to believe such a cowardly villany of such a gallant man, and feimed to find inconsistencies in the P. 53. narrative of his servant Paul Bomeny, and the 2 chirurgians; and thought

the naturall averſation and reluctance could not have ſuffered any to have cut ther throat as his was, viz. from the jugular to the other, throw the windpipe, till the razor almoſt ſtuck on the vertebræ, the back bones of the neck, which could ſcarce be done without help. This Effex was a very gallant man, and the ſon of the Lord Capell, who ſuffered death for the King in 1648; yea our King truſted this Effex with the Governement of Ireland, as Deputy, 3 years, and put him in many other places of truſt. His Lady hes raifed an action of Scandalum Magnatum againſt Bomeny and the Chirurgians witneſſes, to prove that his throat was cut by others; and that, in defence of his throat, he had put up his hands, and they had mangled and cut them. (See a note alibi of Ferguſſon's book, vindicating Effex from this crime by laying it on others.)

In Februar 1684, Laurence Braddon and Hew Speak wes proceſſt and tryed for tampering with witneſſes to depone that Effex' throat was cut by others; and alſo Sir Samuel Barnardifton, for reviling and vilifieng the Proteſtant plot, and the King's evidences as if it ware a forgerie by his letters; but Captain Blaque was abſolved from the accuſation againſt him of a deſigne to ſeize on the Tower of London. (See this at more lenth in the 4^{to}. MS. marked A 3, page 100, item pag. ultima.)

Some judged it ridiculous and incredible, that men who ware uſing all means to deprive the Duke of York of the croun, would ever open a fair door to his ſucceſſion by killing the King; but thoſe who deſigned his death ware certainly for a Commonwealth, and nather for ſetting up on Duke nor another, for ſome had named the Duke of Buckingham as a fit perſon to ſucceed. All the guilt that can be charged on Ruffell, if we beleeve his oune ſpeech, was, that he had the miſfortune to be preſent in company wher Shaftsbury, and ſome hot headed men treaſonably propoſed the ſeizing on the King's guards; and tho he and Monmouth abſolutely diſapproved of it, yet they ware guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon in concealing and not revealing it, which revealing, Ruffell ſayes, would have

been a meannesse in him, especially seeing he had dissuaded (prevailed with) them from executing these designs. But with us, that concealment is treason and death; tho, it was alledged, it was not capitall by the English law, yet the printed Animadverter on his speech seems to give 2 instances in the contrary, and farther charges Russell with perjury, who, as a member of the House of Commons, had oft taken the oath to detect any conspiracy against the King and the State, and yet he had kept up this till it was proven on him. The Earle of Bedford, his old father, offered the King £100,000 sterling to spare his son's life, but York would have him to fall a sacrifice to appease Stafford the popish lord's ghost, and to expiate for his bringing up the bill of seclusion to the Lords house against him.

The great part of Bedford's estate was the lands of the dissolved Abbey of Tavestocke, gifted them by King Henrie the 8th in 1542. So Russell had some interest to oppose Popery.

We in Scotland were not behind in emitting proclamations to apprehend Monmouth, Gray, Armstrong, Fergusson the Scots minister, and other conspirators, and to put a price on them. And it was deponed (affirmed) in England, that Sir Hew Campbell of Cefnock elder and younger, Bailzie of Jerefwood, the Lord Melvill, Sir John Cochrane, Major Alexander Munro, late clerk, the late Earle of Argyle, and others Scots, ware upon the knowledge of this conspiracy, and that on Aaron Smith was sent to Scotland, under the pretence of Carolina plantation, to negotiate the plot; only it was doubted, if the sentence of forfauler of ane English judge could confiscat ther lands lying in Scotland, ane independent nation; and it was thought, tho' they might execut them to death ther, and so ther moveable estate would follow their person, and the *locus delicti commissi*, the King being equally King of both, yet ther sentences *quoad* lands situat in Scotland would be *ultra vires, et extra territorium jus dicere*, unless the King personally assumed the judicative power, and sentenced them; wheir-upon it was desired, they might be transmitted with 2 pregnant evidences

(which would be no great expence to Scotland) to be tryed heir. *Quæritur*, If a Scotſman tryed in England gets a *medietatem linguæ* as a ſtranger alien, or by the law of *poſtnati*, he be repute a denizen?

Many addreſſes came thronging in to the King, from various places, congratulating his preſervation from this helliſh plot. But that *Cenſura* and decree by the congregation of the Univerſity of Oxford was the moſt remarkable, wher they condemn 27 poſitions they had extracted out of Knox, Buchanan, Naphtali, Jus Populi Vindicatum, Hobs, &c. againſt government, and that if princes malverſe, the peeple may depoſe them, and can put by the neareſt lineall air, and ſet up on remoter; and ordained theſe books to be brunt as ſeditious, in the court of ther Theater. (See the many papers that ware publiſhed on the occaſion of P. 54. this plot beſyde me, in my 31 bundle marked with that figure.) Some made a parallell betuixt this plot and the late Popiſh on, and thought this was more convincingly made out by the confeſſions of the parties condemned, (tho' they ſaid they ware trepaned and betrayed by Rumſay and others, who ware alwayes more forward in the plot then they, and who inſtigated them to it, and yet went firſt and diſcovered it, and got ther oune life by turning witneſſes and evidences againſt them; and they inſinuated as much as if they might have been only hounden out by ſome, (which was Cromvell's ordinar trick) to decoy, intrap, and inſnare them, by propoſing the treacherous overtures firſt, and then ſeeing who would join with them;) but as for the 17 who ware execute for Titus Oats's plot, never on of them at ther death acknowledged it, tho' we ſay the Popiſh principles bound them up from that ingenuity; and that the ſubſtance of this conſpiracy is ten tymes more clearly and undenyable made appear then the other was by Coleman's letter or Edmundſberry Godfrey's death, at which ſome laugh now, as Shaftſburie's fables maliciously contrived by him: but this ware to caſt a refle&ion on the publick juſtice of the Engliſh nation, whoſſe repreſentatives, viz. the King, Houſe of Peers, and Lower Houſe,

did all declare they were fullie satisfi'd as to the existence of the said Popish plot. Some wondered, how Oats came not to be named on this new plot. But others answered, tho' they had made use of him as a tool, yet they knew him to be so profligate that they durst not trust him with their secrets. When the Duke of York was persuading the King to ride with a stronger guard for fear of being assaulted, he took him short thus, "James, is there any in England who will kill me to make you King?" yet he was induced to suffer all the keys and locks of his chambers at Whythall to be changed, and that none should have access thither but persons of known loyalty; and 100 gentlemen of great estates offered themselves voluntarily to be his additional guard. Their is a report spread throw Britain as if the deceased George Monck, Duke of Albemarle (who brought home his Majesty) had, about 1669, a dream, that Whythall was all on fire, and the King in the midst of the flames, and that in a fear he came and found the King in the Queen's chapel at Mass or popish service, about 12 o'clock at night; which I hope was false. Many of the conspirators upon the detection fled to Holland; but the King, among the articles of peace with the Hollanders, (which they never yielded before) they consented to this, that they would deliver up to him any of his subjects in their dominions he should require from them; but the States generously gave them fair advertisement to remove in time out of their territories. (See more of this plot, *infra*, page 57.)

If a man consider the tract of this conspiracy, with the King's own declaration against it, and the antidote against the poison of my Lord Russell's speech, (which looks like Roger L'Estrange's pen,) it is very evident, that there has been two plots carrying on in England at the same time, the one not being upon the secret or foreknowledge of the other:—the one was by Walcot, Hone, and other mean 5th Monarchie republicans, to murder the King and the Duke, and set up a Commonwealth; the other by the great nobles, &c. to possess themselves of the King, and move him

to disinherise his brother, and to follow ther counfels, but noways to kill the King; and they mistake things who mingle the 2 plots together as both carried on by the same persons. This minds me of Venner, the cooper, and them other 5⁴. Monarchy men, who made a desperat rebellion, in 1661, and dyed on the place. (See Baker's Chronicle in fine.)

The Bishop of Durham being dead, the Bishop of Rotcheſter was tranſlated thither, and Doct^r Turner (who was in Scotland with the Duke of P. 55. York, and whom I heard preach their,) was made Biſhop of Rotcheſter: So the Duke's recommendation puts in whom he pleaſes.

Elcana Setle (who had been the great Whig poet, with Tom Shadwell, for the Shaftſberry diſcontented party, and answered Dryden's Abſolon and Achitophell,) turned, a litle before this plot was diſcovered, his cloak on the other ſhoulder, and printed a narrative to the diſparagement and vilifieing of Titus Oats's plot; (which ſee alibi.)

The Duke of York was extreemly pleaſed with the tyning of the Scots Circuit court in June and Julie; for Providence had ſo ordered it, that the infurrection in Scotland and England was deſigned much to have been about the ſame tyme; but this Circuit frighted the conſpirators from their oune houſes and lands, which, eventually, by meer accident, broke their ſquares and meaſures, as he thought, and incapacitated them from riſing. Tho they could not directly reach D. G. Burnet, yet the Biſhop of London took upon him to ſuſpend and exauthorat him from his being lecturer at St. Clements, wher he preached to the keepers of the Rolls; and he, finding it ſafeſt to withdraw, did obtain liberty from his Majeſty to goe abroad, ſo he hes laid aſyde his clerical habit, and put on gray cloaths.

It's reported, that a ſervant of Sheephard the vintner, on of the witneſſes who depones, in this plot, did dreſſe himſelfe up in the habit of a ſpirit, and appeared to the centinells, telling, he was the Lord Ruſſell's gholt, and was come to informe the world that the ſpeech printed in his name, was but put in his hands when he came to the ſcaffold, and that

he was abused in it;—thus thinking to impose on the belief of men, if he had disappeared undiscovered, but some of the guards seized on this spirit, and finding it a cheat, beat him soundly.

In the end of July, dyed the Queen of France, of a pestilential botch; and within ane moneth thereafter, dyed the great Monsieur Colbert, a Scotsman by descent) who had been long superintendant of his finances; but immediately on his death he is so far buried in oblivion, that his sone Blaniſſe is turned of by the King, who gives it Louvois, he paying 50,000 crowns to Blaniſſe. The French King also, hearing that ane English mathematician and astrologer, called John Holwell, had printed a book called “Catastrophe Mundi,” with sundry hieroglyphicall figures of moles, lyons, dragons, wolfs, crowns, miters, dead men in coffins, fyres, fights, ships, &c. wherein he had prophesied woes to fall on Gemini, by which he means London, &c.; but what offended him was, that he had foretold severall unlucky things that ware to befall the French King in 1683, and thereafter, if he should outlive that year. Upon which application⁽¹⁾ he was imprisoned long. (See a litle abridgement of his dreams beynde me in print.) Some say, thir prophets are like him who foretold Paris should be burnt such a tyme, and on the day was found setting fyre to that city, that he might not be a false prophet; so they, to hinder ther predictions from falling to the ground, doe use means to compass them, and would after throw the blame of it on others; the Papists and Protestants mutually charging on another with plottings. They say, the hieroglyphicks are as old as Nostradamus, 120 years since, and ware reprinted by old Lillie the prognosticator in 1651, whereof copies can be shoven since that tyme.

The 9th of September 1683, was appointed a thanksgiving (being a Sabbath day, to oblige all to come to sermon,) for discovering this phantasticall plot:—a fast was enjoyned on the detection of Oates his Popish plot.

⁽¹⁾ Some words are evidently omitted in the former sentence, in regard to this complaint or application, which was the occasion of Holwell's imprisonment.

In the beginning of September 1683, on Mr. John Dick, a Carguillian, was apprehended; and owning all these pernicious principles against the King, he was sentenced to be hanged; but for his father, David Dick's sake, they gave him the longer tyme to prepare himselfe. See it in my law MS. 3rd. September 1683, p. , wher you'll find, he and others broke prison and escaped; but was afterwards retaken and execute.

Their is an act of Privy Counsell made at this tyme in England, anent P. 56. the Letter Post Office, in favors of his Royall Hynesse, to whom the profit of it belongs; that heirafter no letter be carried but by the post, and if any be sent by carriers or private persons, that they be unsealed:—this is *primo*, done to augment the revenues of the Post Office; 2^{do}, to prevent false and seditious news.

I saw this summer a litle printed pamphlet, dedicat to the King, teaching the art of straining, boiling, and sueiting salt waters, very useful for ships in ther long voyages at sea: it is invented by Mr. Boyll and others.

In September 1683, came doune his Majesties letter recommending George Drummond to be Provest of Edinburgh, against Rocheid's party, who ware under proces of count and reckoning. (See this at large alibi.)

On the 2^d. of September 1683, was Viennua releived, which was invested by the Turkish Army. It had been 2 moneths and more closely befeidged by Cara Mustapha Bassa, the grand Visier, (whose father and himself have been both eminent favorits of the Grand Seignieur, which is not usual,) with ane army of 150,000 Turks, by the space of 2 moneths and more; wheirin they had sprung many mines, bombs, and granards, and once mastered the Scottish port, (so called from a monastery there founded by Scotsmen, and wheirof the foundation required Scotsmen to be abbots,) standing near the river Vien, which falls into the great river of Danube, and from it the city gets its denomination, (it was of old called Fabian;) but the Count Starenberg, a Suede, defended it with great courage and manhood, till the very last extremity of famine, the bloody flux, and dimi-

nution of their garrison. At last the Christian army, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine as general, the King of Poland, and Prince James Sobietkzi, his eldest son, a boy of 15 years old, and by the Dukes Electors of Bavaria and Saxony, did assault the Ottoman forces and defeated them, taking 120 canon, their rich tents, and sundry horse-tails on poles, which are the Turkish standards; and the Polish Hussars, whose horses are armed as well as themselves, killed many of the Turkish Janizaries and got a considerable victory over them, killing their infantry and putting their cavalry to flight.

Thanks were given by the Emperor and others, in the cathedral church of St. Stevin of Vienna, to God, and the *Te Deum Laudamus* sung, and the Turkish captives put to repair the breaches made in the walls. The spoil taken was very rich, and yet got with small loss to the Christians, by the great providence of God, their not being above 1000 of them killed, and few of them of note, except our countryman young Count Lesly, and the Duke of Croÿ's brother. It was observed, in favor of Count Tekely the Hungarian, who, with the French King, had invited the Turk in to this invasion, that he kept himself as free of giving the Emperor any new provocations, and did not join or assist the Turks at this battle; so that it's hoped by some, that the King of Pole and others may intercede to make his peace with the Emperor of Germany, by obtaining to him and his party the free exercise of the Protestant religion, the denying whereof and banishing their ministers to the galleys, and using other cruelties by the Emperor, who is absolutely preſent ridden by the sanguinary Jesuits, did drive them to shelter themselves under the great Turk, who, for 30 pence a year, gave them the free exercise of their religion. It's thought, the Grand Vizier may get a bowstring for the reward of his bad success, according to their custom; however, he began with Ibrahim Bassa, Vizier of Buda, and strangled him, for his first running away cowardly the day of the fight. Jablonousky, Palatin of Russia, and Great Marshall of

Pole, distinguished himselfe signally by his valour in this battell. (See the P. 57. 3 fundry printed relations of this victory besyde me.) This is the 2nd tyme the Turk hes attempted Vienna, without succes: the first was, in the reign of Charles the 5^t Emperor of Germany, in 1529, when the brave Sultan Solymán the Magnificent, came against with 300,000 men, and was forced to goe home *re infecta* and break his heart for greiff. (See it in the historians of these tymes, and particularly in Sebastiani Munsteri Cosmographia, in his description of Germany, page 315 and 970, and in D'Avitie's World, cap. de l'Allemagne, p. 883, and others.)

The Vizier retired with his army in great method and order, and the King of Pole, knowing the usuall advantages the Turks get of the Christians is commonly when they prosecute ther victories too far, and so being of all guard, the Turks rally again and so defeats them, he resolved to stand to his posture and to follow them but leasurly; and the breaking this his oune rule, had almost cost him and his little son Prince Alexander, a boy only of 15 years of age, (who would signalize himselfe by being in this glorious action,) ther lives, had not the Duke of Lorraine come up in tyme to ther rescue. However, they cut of many of the Turks rear, and defeat Count Tekely and Michael Abaffi, Prince of Transilvania, (see his declaration of war, in French and English, besyde me printed,) and 2000 of his forces, and drove him to the mountainous townes. Then the King of Pole took Grana, (a town which hes been 78 years in the Turks possession,) and Zetchin, and fundry other places, by surrendrie; and besieged and blocked up Newhaussell, Belgrade, (the old Strigonium,) and Buda, the capital and metropolis of Pannonia or Hungarie, hoping they will fall in ther hands the nixt Campagne. But the Grand Seigneur received his Visier graciously, and threatens to return in the spring in person on the head of 300,000 men, and siew Vienna with salt. On this consternation the Turks ware in, many of the Greek slaves in Moldavia, Valachia, &c. revolted from the Turks, and fell in upon his countries, and carried away much spoill. (Vide infra pag. 62 & 64.)

Our Scots Parliament, by miftake, forgot to be prorogued at this tyme : its now done, which may leive ground to fome to cavill. (See more of this alibi, in the law MS. 16 Auguft 1683.)

Supra page et feq. we fee a new plot burft furth : when the terme fat doune in O&tober 1683, the Judges being returned from ther circuit, Aaron Smith, (who was alledged to have been fent doune to Scotland, to flir up our difcontents to joyne with them in armes,) is brought to the bar, and in regard they wanted probation to make him on this treafonable plot, they goe back 3 or 4 years, and accufe him for feditious words he uttered at Oxford, as ane attorney for Steven Colledge, the proteftant joyner, who was tried and hanged ther ; and for this Aaron is fet on the pillory and fyned.

On the 1 of November, the Scots prifoners, to the number of 12 or 13, ware embarqued on the Kitchen yacht and fent to Scotland ; wher, after much tempeft and toffing, they arrived on the 14 : ther names ware, Sir George [Hugh] Campbell of Cefnock, and his fone, Muir of Rowallan, and his fone, and Fairly of Bruntfeild, his fon-in-law, Bailzie of Jerrefwood, [Crawfurd] of Crawfurdland, Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts, Murray of Tippermuir, Mr. William Spence, late fervant to Argile, Mr. John [William] Carftairs, and Hepburn, minifters. On ther arrivall they ware keiped cloffe prifoners in the tolbuith of Edinburgh ; only fome of them ware confronted with Gordon of Earlefton, but no difcovery could be gathered theirby.

On the 5^t of November 1683, by our Bifchops and Statefmen to gratify the Duke of York, the commemoration of the Gunpowder plot was omitted. Some of the modefter pretending meer forgetfulnes why nather fermon was keiped nor cannons fhoot, as ufed always to be, (tho' the magiftrats did ther part in ringing ther bells and putting on fome bonefyres ;) others, more impudent, faid ther was no a&t of Parliament for obferving the 5^t of November, as was for the 3rd. of Auguft of Gourie's confpiracy (yet ther was ane a&t of Privy Counfell for it, and ane continued pra&ife,

fince,) and that theſe providences ought not to be ſolemnly remembred longer then the life of the Prince who got them.

In November 1683, Algernoon Sidney, ſon to the Earle of Leiceſter, and allyed with the beſt of England, was brought to his tryall for his acceſſion to the late phanatick conſpiracy; and on the teſtimonies of Rumfay, Keeling, Howard, &c. was found guilty. Beſide the plot, he was charged with a treaſonable pamphlet found in his cabinet, proving the peeple to be above ther Kings, and ſtating in them a power of depoſing princes in caſe of ther miſgovernement;—it was proven by ſeveralls, who had traded with him and produced his letters, that they verily beleived it was all his oun hand writ; however, I hear this probation, *comparatione literarum*, is not concluding nor convincing by the Engliſh law, not even in civill caſes, much leſſe in capitall ones; which is alſo Antonius Faber's opinion in his Codex Sabaudus, titulo de Probationibus, definitione 71. (See S. G. McKeinzie's criminalls, p. 524, &c.) He ſpoke very learnedly for himſelfe, and alledged, ther ware not 2 witneſſes proving on ouvert act; he was minded this was repelled in the Viſcount Stafford's proces in 1680. Then he objected, that many of the Jury ware not freeholders; they deſired him to remember that was overruled in Ruſſell's caſe lately. Then he objected the Indytment abated, and had falſe Latin in it, and wanted the King's title *fidei deſenſoris*, &c. Thir ware repelled, unleſſe he would wenter his life on thir, and renunce all other defences, that the King's Attorney Generall might demurre to this plea, and be fred (according to ther cuſtome) of leading any probation againſt him. When the Duke of Monmouth returned, (*de quo infra*,) he moved for a new hearing; but he having been found guilty by the Jury before, they denied it: wheiron he was ſentenced and headed at the Towerhill on the 7 December 1683, Shireff Daniel attending him. He ſpoke litle or nothing on the ſcaffold, but gave a paper, and ſeemed very unconcerned at death, like the ancient Romans. The Whig party hoped his life ſhould have been ſpared, but

tho' he was a gallant man, yet he had been so misfortunat as ever to be on the disloyall fyde, and feimed to have drunk in with his milk republican principles, and was a Collonell against King Charles the 1st, and continued a fworn ennemy to monarchy, which justified the taking of his life very much : see his Speach.

On the 24 November 1683, to the great surprize of all the English Court and the Ile of Brittain, the Duke of Monmouth came in, and put himselfe on the King his father's mercie, and confessed his faults ; and so was graciously receaved, and got a pardon and remission. The summonns of treason against Monmouth, Lord Melvill, Stairs, &c. was newly sent away to London, by our statuten, to get them forfaulted heir, when this reverse of fortune met it in the teeth. The widow of Tekoa, who brought home our Absolon, was thought to be the King's French concubine, the Dutcheffe of Portsmouth, formerly Madamoisselle de Carowelle. The Duke of York, finding her under pension of his contrare party, and that by hir they got accessse to the King, he takes occasion, upon her absence in France this summer, to suggest to the King that shee was dishonest with the Bishop of Paris, and Monsieur le grand Prieur de France. On her returne, finding the King somewhat alienat from hir, but, soon making her peace again, and considering none in England durst play her that trick but the Duke of York, and feeling the King's inclinations to restore and pardon his Sones simplicity in being misled, and to secure him from the hazard of his life, shee joyns with the Marquis of Hallifax and Earle of Mecklesfeild, (who insinuat to the King that his brother was more courted and attended than himselfe,) and they prevaill with the King to allow Monmouth to return to his presence. Upon which, immediately all thesse who ware in prifon for this late plot, as Trenchard, Hampden, are all set at liberty upon bayll ; which did so blow up the Whig party with hopes, that they began to insult, which partly neecessi-

P. 59. tated the Court to take Sidnie's head, (least, by sparing him, all men would

have concluded, it had been only a sham plot,) and gave occasion to the Duke of York and his party to desire the King to require the Duke of Monmouth to publish and present a declaration, or manifesto under his hand, of his knowledge of the circumstances of that late plot, as he had confessed it before the King and his Secretaries at his first coming. Monmouth, finding this was but a trap and snare digged for him by York to rise in judgement against him (notwithstanding his remission) when any thing should aill the King, he refuses; whereon his Majestie, being afraid that the countenancing his Sone might breed new troubles, and imbolden that party, and thinking he had fully insured his life, to dash that faction, which was reviving again, he banisheth him his presence, and confines him to More park and 5 miles about it. I heard some alledge, that the Duke of Monmouth's coming doune as Generall, in 1679, against our rebels at Bothwell-bridge, was ane artifice and stratagem of York's to draw him under the *premunire* of ane English act of Parliament, made in 1643, and yet standing unrepealed, declaring it hy treason to invade the Kingdome of Scotland without the authority of the Parliament of England, and to shun which Monmouth then took a remission; and that the seiking him to give this manifesto was a new trap laid for him, for if Monmouth would give 1000 renunciations, York will never think himselfe secure till headles, and to accept of a renunciation ware no wisdom, that being a tacit acknowledgement of some right, and the renunciation might be afterwards quarrelled, as given *per vim et metum*, even as his remission may be quibbled on as the deed of ane indulgent father, who could not wrong the *vindicta publica*, if he ware once dead. Our Whigs ware come to that height, that they ware speaking of no lesse then the rescinding the Duke of York's Parliament as null, because it was held by a Papist, who, by our acts of Parliament, are incapable of any office or trust, and much more of that hiest employment; but ther hopes ware very short lived, and we may say of Monmouth's favor, as Tacitus of Galba's reigne, *precarium et brevi transiturum*

imperium; and we know not which of thir 2 factions, strugling in the womb of our state, shall prevail. Yet it's alledged, the Duke of Monmouth, by the remission, being reintegrat and made a free subject, the King cannot banish or confine him by the English law, but it must be upon the sentence of a judge, after convicting him for some crime. The letter the Duke of York would have had Monmouth signing craves pardon for accession to conspiracy, but denies any designe of killing the King, or knowledge of it; so the conspiracy seems only to have been the prosecuting or too hafty anticipating of the association against the Duke of York or Popish successors. Monmouth retired over to Holland after this.

In September 1683, dyed Mr. Alexander Young, Bishop of Ross, at Paris, a few days after he was cut of the stone: a moderat and learned man, unjustly supplanted in the Bishoprick of Edinburgh by his successor, and therfor attempts ware made of sending him back *lege talionis* to Ross. At last, Ross was given to Mr. James Ramsay, Bishop of Dumblain, in July 1684, and Douglas, Bishop of Brechin, was translated to Dumblaine, and Mr. Cairnecrosse, minister of Dumfreis, is made Bishop of Brechin. (See him advanced to Glasgow, *infra* page 71.)

In October 1683, the French King, who had his army ready to have fallen in on Germany, to depose the Emperor, if the Turks had gained Vienna, being disappointed, he made a feint in upon Flanders, and under the pretence the Spainards had tane a village of his, he seized upon the town of Courtray, a very disproportionat reprisals; and though ther was no war declared, yet committed many acts of hostility, only forboor burning, and treated the Spanish prisoners as robbers, not as captives of war; so that the Spaniard, in December, declared war, rather then ly at such uncertainty. (Vide *supra* page 56.)

In November 1683, ther came a warrand from his Majesty to torture Earleston, but he falling apparently mad it was forborn. Then 3 fellows for disowning the King's authority, ware hanged at Edinburgh. (See thir

at large alibi, in my law manuscripts.) Item, the Commission from the King to 7 of his Ministers of State, to manage all, and prepare things P. 60. for the Counsell, and give him an account of affairs, like the junto of the Octavians. This increased the animosities and mistakes between our Chancellor and Treasurer. (See it alibi.) A great attempt was made with the King, in September last, to get the Chancellor put off. See the accusation charged on him by the caballe, in another paper beyde me, alibi.

On the 3rd December 1683, some phanaticks at Glasgow make the attempt to kill Major Balfour and some of the officers of the army lying ther. They are apprehended, and wildlie condemne all other churches, even the Scots on of fugitives at Rotterdam, as not pure enough. The Privy Counsell sends a commission to 4, at Glasgow, to judge them ther; viz. the Lord Rofs, Lieutenant Collonell Winrahame, &c.

Collonell Leg, now created Lord Dartmouth, being sent away some moneths ago, by the King, with 16 ships, none then knowing his earand, he came to Tangier, and signified the King's pleasure to the garrison and burgers that both the forts, mole, and city, should be deserted, razed, and demolished; and they, ther families, and goods, he was to transport to England;—And that because it was expensive to the King, and the Parliament in 1680, when he was seeking money to maintain it, they advised him to flight it as useles, (which they did to render him odious); and tho' London offered to the King to defray the charge of it, for securing ther Levant trade in the Straits, yet it was judged unfit to put it in ther hands, they being too rich, proud, and powerfull already, and deserved rather to be humbled and chastised. The French or the Mores will seize upon it, as left *pro derelicto*, and so *primi occupantis*, and will infest that coast. They speak of getting from the Spaniards a more commodious port on the other side of Gibraltar, but the English have not got it yet.—Thus ended Tangier, *urbs Tingitana*, the tocher and doury of our Queen

Catharen, whose brother, Dom Alphonso, King of Portugall dyed in September 1683, and Dom Piedro, his [brother,] succeeded to the crown. Many wished his sister Catharen, *ob sterilitatem*, had filled his grave. Many wondered at the politique of deserting Tangier, but *concilia principum sunt mysteria populorum*; and the Moors are seizing on the ground, and fortifying it, and will be troublesome to the English ships their, and refuse them fresh water.

In the end of this same year, dyed the Queen of Portugall, and the Duke of Venise, who had been Doge 8 years; and in his place was elected by the Senate seignieur Paulo Manco Antonio Justiniano, who in great solemnity, in ther Bucentoro, marries the Sea with a ring.

In November, we heard that Brandenburg, Saxony, Lunenberg, and severall of the Protestant Princes of Germany, ware entering unto an association and confæderacy for the defence of the reformed religion, fearing the Emperor, Pope, &c. inclined to extirpate it; and they ware to invite Holland, Sueden, and Denmark, unto the Bond of Union.

The rest of the States of Holland having passed a vote for raising 16,000 men to defend the Spanish Netherlands, and the Deputies of Amsterdam refusing to consent, in pique and jealousy of the Prince of Orange, much pains was tane to bring them over; and they ware threatned, if they continue obstinat, the rest would proceed without them, which they say would be a violation of the fundamentall constitution and establishment of that Commonwealth, each of them, in leaving of men and money, having a negative, and especially Amsterdam, which was richer then the half of them; and they should not have an equall vote and share in the government with those that contribut much more than they can doe to the war, being they who have *majus fundamentum in re*, should have also the greatest interest in the government, according to the rule of æquity in all societies and copartenaries: and in such cases, the plurality of votes could not bind the rest dissenting; therfor, the tax and levie was only

made effecting to the proportions of the confenters, and no farder. At laft, on the Spaniards declaring war, Amfterdam confented to the levy, at leift to a recruit.

Theffe of Amfterdam are of the Louvſtein or De Witte's faction, and are afraid of the Princes' ufurpation, and would rather fubmit themſelves to the French King's protection; and pretended that 16,000 additional men was not a competent and fufficient ſtrength againſt him, but required more.

Some ſpoke of agrieing France and Spain by ane excambion of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and France to give them in exchange Catalonia and ſome part of Navarre, about the Pyrinean hills. (Vide infra, page 65.)

There was, in November 1683, great ſtorms and ſhipwracks on the coaſt of Holland and Norrway; and 1500 dead bodies ware caſt furth at the Texel, beſyde Amfterdam, and ther ware many ſhips broken and drowned. And in the end of November, ther began with us a great froſt, which continued till the end of Februar 1684, and longer, for three moneths and a halfe, with ſome ſtormes and ſnow now and then; ſo that the rivers at Dundee, Borrowflounneſſe, and other places wheir the ſea ebbs and flows, did freeze, which hath not been obſerved in the memory of any man before; and theirby the cattell, eſpecially the ſheip, ware reduced to great want of meat, that the like had not been ſince the winter 1674. The River of Thames was frozen, and fairs, mercats, and bulbaitings held thereon. P. 61.

About this tyme, ther was a report that the Grand Seignieur, at the requeſt of 12 of his Baſſas, had ſtrangled Achmet, the Grand Viſier, and ſet up Puteoli the Viſier's brother, to be his miniſter of ſtate in his rounge;—but this was not confirmed till Februar 1684, which boor, that the Aga of the Janizaries executed it at Buda.

In this moneth of December 1683, broke furth a ſcandal againſt Mr. John Macquean, on of the miniſters of Edinburgh, of unmodeſt and un-decent carriage towards Miſtris Euphame Scot, with whom he was beſot-

tedly in love, and thee despised him; and he, by a trepane, obtained hir petticoat, and made it in a waistcoat and drawers. He was suspended for thir fooleries; but in the beginning of Februar 1684, the Bischop reponed him again to his Church.

On the 26 of December 1683, Mr. William Home, brother to the Earle of Home, at the castle of Hirfell, in the Merse, did proditoriously murder Joseph Johnston of Hilton, and wound Home of Nynewalls. It was reported, that Hilton (who was of a haughty quarrellsome temper), besydes opprobrious words he had used to Mr. William, he gave him also a box on the face: however, he came and stabbed him as he was going to his bed. It was that same day 12 moneth, that Alexander Home was hanged, whom the said Mr. William had apprehended, as on of the Shireffs of the Merse. He fled to England on Hilton's horse.

ANNUS 1684.

THIS yeir began with the report of a Parliament to be called in England, in regard the 3 years was near expiring since the laſt at Oxford, within which ſpace the King had formerly ingadged himſelfe to call a Parliament, viz. once every 3 years; but the Duke of York, did not find it convenient that it ſhould meit.

In the beginning of Januar 1683, dyed the Lord Peters in the Tower of London, being on of the 4 popiſh Lords who ware imprifoned in the end of 1678, on the breaking furth of Oats's plot, and who have ever lyne ther ſince. A printed declaration came furth immediately as done by him, and directed to the King, atteſting his innocency of that plot, &c.; but many thought it was penned by ſome papift after his death.

At this ſame tyme, dyed Henry Jermyns, Earl of St. Albans, who had been the Quean Mother's ſervant and favorite. He having no iſhue, the King preſently created on of his naturall ſons, by [Mrs. Gwynne,] Duke of St. Albans.

About this ſame tyme, dyed Howard Duke of Norfolk, father in law to our Marquis of Huntly. He was a great ſupport to the popiſh intereſt, next to ; and that family ever ſince the Reformation have been ſo inclined. Yet his ſone, who is now Duke, being ſequeſtrat young, and educat by the biſchops, is a good proteſtant, which is a conſiderable providence to our reformed religion; but ſuch is the reſtleſ ſubtily of popiſh malice, that they give out this Duke is a baſtard, and incapable to ſucceed, his father when Earle of Arundell not being

lawfully married to his mother; his 2^d lady, or rather concubine, was on Bessie Biccarton, a Scotswoman. Death entering at this new year on the English nobility, did also sweep away with his teeth the Lord Montague of Boughton, in [Northampton-shire.]

- P. 62. On the 24 of Januar 1684, the Earl of Perth is sent post by our juncto and our Privie Counsell to the King. See conjectures of his embassie in my law MS. at that day, page . He met with stormy weather of snow and frost; and came back again, in March, *re infecta*.

18 Januarij 1684. The Lords of Session, by ther act of Sederunt, ratify and confirme the act of the Faculty of the Advocats, imposing 500 merks on the advocats entering by examination, and 1000 merks on them who come in *per saltum*. (See it alibi in my Session MS. in 8vo., page 86, and the place ther cited.)

In this same moneth, the King makes a call of 16 fergeants at law, all choisen out of the ablest barristers; who ware sworn and received with great solemnity (ther not having been such a number pitched on for some tyme) in ther robes, and each of them gifted with a ring containing this emphatick motto, *A Deo Rex, a Rege Lex*, denying the people a share athir in establishing kings or laws.

In the terme that sat in the beginning of Februar 168 $\frac{3}{4}$, at London, the Earle of Denby, late treasurer of England, and the Lords Powis, Arundell, Bellasis, and Tirowen, which 4 ware imprisoned in the Tower of London, on the account of Titus Oats's discovery of the Popish Plot in 1678, are, by Sir George Jeffries, Lord Cheiff Justice, (the other Judges, as Wallop, &c. dissenting, at least demurring,) set at liberty upon bayle, to appear at the next Parliament that shall sit. They had attempted oft before on a Habeas Corpus to have been freed; but it was alwayes refused them by the former Cheiff Justices, viz. Scrogs, Pemberton, and Saunders, on this ground of law, that being imprisoned by authority of Parliament, none else could liberat them but they; however, Jefferies did, and it

took his hazard of the Parliament. The caution each of them found ware of the greatest men in England, almost all Earles. The King creates Danby Marquis of Carnarvan, tho' the Parliament's impeachment of him for treason yet depends; but the King had given him a remission, which they controverted, because before conviction:—but this patent was afterwards stopt.

At the same tyme, Mr. Hampden, one of the conspirators in the late plot, and of the counsell of six, (as was given out, vide supra page 52,) is tryed for hy treason. But finding they could only prove it against him by on witnesse, viz. the Lord Howard of Eferick, in regard the Duke of Monmouth, the other witnesse, disobeyed the subpœnas served against him to appear, and withdrew; therfor, they only insisted against him upon hy misdemeanors, such as his reflecting on the Governement as inclining to Poperie, &c.; and fyned him for thesse in £40,000 sterling, and bound him to his good behaviour during his lityme;—so some people concluded from this, that the phanatick plot was decaying when so eminent a man as Hampden escaped with his life for want of probation.

Eodem tempore, the Cossacks and Tartars give the Turk a great defeat, so that all Walachia, Moldavia, revolt from the Turkish slavery to the Emperor of Germany, and kill 30,000 Turks. Ægypt and some places in Asia, revolt from him lykewayes. (Vide supra pag. 56.)

In Februar 1684, the Deputies of Amsterdam protesting against the rest of the States Generall, for imposing a leavy by plurality without ther consent. (Vide supra p. 60.) And the Prince of Orange having raised a summons of treason against Van Benningham, ther representative, for corresponding with the French; and he fearing his head, did, at 3 a cloack in the morning, flee out of the Hague to Amsterdam.

22 Februarij 1684, Colinton is installed Justice Clerk in place of my P. 63. Lord Maitland. Item, 3 men hanged for disowning the King's authority. (See both thir at large in my Session MSS. alibi.) And Mr. John Dick,

formerly sentenced for theſe dangerous principles, and who had fled, is apprehended and hanged.

In March 1684, the King iſſues out a Quo Warranto againſt 14 of the Companies of London, as having loſt their charters, viz. Mercers, Groſſers, Taylors, &c. The Goldſmiths and Vintners were the firſt two who came in and delivered up their charter of erection and privileges to his Maſteſty.

At the ſame tyme, 3 ſuns are ſeen in the morning by many in the town of Dale, in England, and 3 rainbows like creſſents and halfe moons, to the great wonder and aſtoniſhment of the beholders, none of them having ever ſeen the like before.—In Scotland in the ſouth, it was reported, that graves were found cut out of the wholle earth, of the uſual breidth and deepeſſe, and the wholle lump laid inteer beſyde it, as if it had been cut out with a knife; this prodigy was called the ominous forerunner of ſome peſtilence or great mortality.

The ſtorme being broken which had deſtroyed many bridges, milnes, and coall ſinks, up and doune the country, to a great value; many fiſhes were caſten furth upon the ſhoar and ſands dead, by the rigidity of the winter, which certainly were very unwholeſome food, tho' they were ſold amongſt other fiſhes.

24 Martij, et diebus ſequentibus, was the criminall tryall of Sir Hew Campbell of Cefnock, for treaſon, who was clenged for laik of probation. See this ſtrange affair at large in my folio law MS., marked , at theſe dayes, page .

In March 1684, dyes Lieutenant-generall John Lambert, ane aſtve man, nixt to Oliver Cromwell, in the late troubles, and imprifoned in the Tower in 1678, upon the diſcovery of Oats's Plot, as a papift in maſcarade; and not only kept alive on the King's reſtitution, but even eſcaped the hands of juſtice ſince, upon ſome ſecret politique of ſtate.

In April 1684, Sir Lionel Jenkins, on of the Secretaries of England, begged of his Maſteſty, in regard of his age and infirmities, to accept a di-

miffion and retirement of his hand ; which the King did grant, and put Sidney Godolphin in his place.

About this tyme, dyed the Lord Halkerton, Lord Semple, and Ladie Napeir. And the Earle of Wigton's houfe of Cummernauld, and a great part of the toun of Kelfo, by accidentall fyres, ware brunt down and confumed ; and this winter, ther ware 2 fyres broke out in Edenbrugh, and on at the Weft Port their of ; as alfo, Sir John Cochrane's houfe of Ochiltry was brunt, by the negligence of on that was making confections to his Lady in it :—The fervants fhould by a law or acts of counfell, be examplarily and publickly ftigmatized by whipping, &c., that others may learn to be more carefull. In fome places the mafters in whoffe houfes the fyre begins are made lyable to refound the dammages fustained by the neihbours, whither heritors or inhabitants, fo far as they are able to make up the loffe. (See Lublerus, *Tra&at. de Incendio*, Vinnij *Selectae Quaestiones, lib. cap.* and Gayl, *lib. Obfervationum, cap.*). About this tyme alfo, the Cattle of Dublin in Ireland was brunt downe.

In the fame moneth of April 1684, we had ane account from Vien- P. 64.
na, that the Grand Seigneur Mahomet, 4th Emperor of the Turks, was ftangled and put to death, in a fedition and tumult raifed among his people, at Conftantinople, by the Janizaries and thoffe who favored the lait Grand Vizier, whom he had caufed head ; (vide fupra, pages 56, 57, & 62,) and did fet up his brother, called , to be Emperor. Ther was, certainly, a great confufion and confternation in that Empire, and if Chriftendome would joyne unanimoufly with Germany and Pole, in all probability they might, with God's bleffing, humble ther pride, and chafe them out of Conftantinople and Europe, over the Hellespont to Afia, wher the Cham of Tartary is like to chaftife him ; and the Sophy, or King of Perfia, is raifing ane army againft him, to befieidge Bagdet or Babylon : for kingdomes have ther grouths and increafes, and then ther difeafes, mutations, and periods, tho longer lived, commonlie, than any fingle

man is.—Tho this storie of the killing the Emperor of the Turks was asserted twice in the printed Gazets, yet it was afterwards found to be but a mistake and a false report.

In the end of this moneth of Aprill, dyed at Edinburgh the Marquis of Montrose, to the regrate of all good men, and was buried at ther buriall place of Aberuthven, a chapell in Perthshire: he had much of his grandfather and father's good parts. His place as Captain of the King's guards was bestowed on the Lord Leviston, lieutenant to that troupe, on this pretence, that the Duke of York had declared that he would inviolably observe that rule in all offices, but especially in military ones, that, when the Captain dyed, the Lieutenant should succeed; but some thought, that he was but trusted with it as a fidei commissary, for the use and behoof of the infant Marquis of Montrose, Leviston's brother being married on the last Montrose's sister; but this was doubted of. However, many were disappointed and discontented who stood in competition for it, as the Tresurer, who was feiking it for his sone; the Marquis of Atholl, who had a fair claime, being once Captain, but dispossessed by the Dutchesse of Lauderdale's caprice, because his sone refused to marry hir daughter; the Earle of Airly, whosse sufferings and loyalty pleaded a recompence; and sundry others. Mr. David Hay, Tuedale's sone, cornet of the troupe, succeids Leviston as conjunct lieutenant with Mr. Murray, Spot's brother, and Captain Home of Ford (who formerly had a company of grenadiers,) is made cornet, and his place is given to

On the 6th and 8th May 1684, the Chancellor, Tresurer, and our other officers of State and juncto, parted for London to attend his Majesty at Windsor, wher he was to hear ther complaints on against another. (See in my Session folio MS. marked , of this, page .) The Tresurer had mo of the nobles to oune him, partly out of pick against a gentleman made Chancellor, and also because they are pensioners, and forced to depend on him ere they can get payment from the Exchequer. (Vide infra, page 67.)

On the 7 of May 1684, a Fast is kept for the severity of the winter, and backwardness of the spring.

9th May, Captain Paton is hanged for being at Pentland-hills and Bothwell-bridge rebellion; and a woman for poisoning another. (See the foregoing manuscript.)

In April last, on James Halloway, who had been upon the English conspiracy last summer, is hanged at Tyburne. He had fled to Barbadoes, and thence to the Ile of Mevis, and was found there crying straw hats, and sent over to England; and confessed his accession to the plot before the King, but begged pardon, saying the King had forgiven Rumfay and other greater rogues than he. He was condemned on a former outlawry [which] had passed against him, but, in regard it was in absence, they offered him a new trial for his life if he desired it. (Vide infra, page 66, Armstrong's case.)

About this time, dyed Father Cerle, le Grand vicaire of the Bishoprick of Pamiers, who, with his Bishop and others, espoused the Pope's quarrell against the French King in the controversy of the Regales: (vide supra pag. 17; and of this Pere Cerle's letters, the 4th historick manuscript, marked , page .) On his death, the French King ordained his papers P. 65. to be sequestered and seized on, whereby he might expiscate what intelligences and correspondencies he kept with any within his kingdom, or others, to hold up the scheme.

In May and June 1684, the French King commanded his army, under the commands of the Marshalls de Shomberg and Crequy, (himself staying with his Court and another army at Valenciennes, for he keeps himself always far from all danger, as the Jews advised their king David to do,) to attack and besiege the brave city of Luxembourg, in regard the Emperor and Spaniard would not embrace the offers of peace he made them. And after they had bombarded it several weeks, and that the Marquis de Grana, Governor of the Netherlands, and the Prince of Orange came not up in time to raise the siege, and the Prince of Chimay, who com-

manded the town, finding both his victualls and ammunition turning scarce, and the men of his garrison mouldering away, he was necessitated to surrender, and so upon capitulation, to march out with bag and baggage, and colours displayed. The French got this town and all the great dependences on it, which hastened the Hollanders in their Assembly of the States General, to embrace the overtures made to them by Monsieur D'Avaux, the French Embassador, of a truce with his master for 20 years, and to preserve the barrier towns betwixt them and Germany, and to encroach no farther. This was carried by the French faction in Holland, contrary to the Prince of Orange's party, who protested against it, except the King of France should also restore him to his principality of Orange. (Vide *supra* pag. 60.) Then the French envoys gave the Emperor and King of Spain a limited time betwixt and which they may come into the treaty; and in the mean time forbore acts of hostility. Spain was much enraged at this conduct and procedure of the Dutch. The French King and his train returned to Paris; and severall of the English nobility and gentry were disappointed, [and went] some to the one side, according as they affected, and some to the other, to be volunteers in this campaign. The Duke of Monmouth offered his service to the Spaniard, got a command, and was very honorably used.

The French forces, by a surprize, did also, at this time, make themselves masters of the city of Treves in Germany, (a key of that country, like Cologne, and Strasburg,) belonging to the Elector of that name. As also, his fleet and gallies in the Mediterranean, under the command of his Admiralls D'Estrees and Duquesne, came before the city of Genoa in Italy, and craved they might submit to the protection of the crown of France, and desert the assisting of Spain; (see *infra*, page 74 in *calce* and 83;) which proud message they refusing, they burnt downe many of the palaces and churches of that pretty citie, with the fire bombs throwen in upon them; but, at last, that republick having raised their forces, they necessitated the French navy to retire; who in the

way hector'd the Duke of Florence, requiring the liberty of his harbours and a summe of money; which he refused. Thereafter they assaulted Gironne, a sea town in Catalonia, and the Governor craftily suffered them to enter the town by casting open the ports, and they, not awar of the ambuscade, were so peppered with musket shot of the Spaniards from all the parts of the streets, that many of the French left their carcases there, and the rest fled in confusion to the ships: however, since [that time] they have taken some towns and castles there. As for the French King's pretensions on Luxemburg, Treves, Genoa, Catalonia, &c., see them in Mr. D'Avities History of France, and the Interest of France, and other writers.—At last, the Emperor and Spain finding they had no other game, they made a virtue of necessity, and agreed to the 20 years truce; and the articles were at last interchanged in September 1684; and the French King refused long to evacuate and give back Courtray and Dixmuyden, on the pretence of arrears of contributions owing.

In May and June 1684, at the Trinity terme, his Royall Highness the Duke of York, was persuaded by some to intent a process against Titus Oates, for reviling him upon the statute of Scandalum Magnatum; and Oates refusing to appear and give in defences, probation was led against him. Some witnesses deposed, he called the Duke a traitor, others, that he burnt London, and that it would not be well with England till he were banished or hanged, but hanging was the best of the 2 for him; and tho' he got him fined and imprisoned, yet, whenever a parliament should sit, they would liberate. It was observed, never 2 witnesses deposed as to an expression, but all on several words: however, the Jury, without retiring from the bar, found him guilty, and the Judges fined him in £100,000 sterling damages, for which the Duke got him imprisoned; and it was talked, they would first try him on perjury, and if that succeeded, then they would arraign him on his treason. Pamphlets at this time came abroad disparaging the evidence he had given that there was a Popish plot. P. 66.

The Duke finding himfelfe now above all hazard, he got in effect the power, if not the place of being Admirall of England again, which had been taken from him. As alfo, the King declared his prefence was neceffar in his Privy Counfell; fo he was reftored alfo to that place, where he had not appeared publickly thefe 6 years paft; and tho their was ane Englifh act of Parliament, that none fhall bruike a place their, except he take the negative oath againft Tranfubftantiation, which the Duke hes not done.

About this fame tyme, the King of Brittain's Envoy in Holland, (Mafter Chudley,) being informed by Mr. John Conftable, a Scotsman their, that he knew wher Sir Thomas Armftrong (who had fled out of England on the difcovery, this tyme 12 moneths, of the late phanaticke confpiracie,) haunted in Leyden, (in which tounne Armftrong was borne, his father being a groom, and difchended of Archie Armftrong, King James's fooll, and of a Scots race in the borders, tho he fell to be in great favor with the Duke of Monmouth,) they hires fome of the guard their, called the Stoupis, appointed for fuppreffing the unruly ftudents, and without letting them know their defigne apprehends him, and carries him in to a fcout, and from that to a fhip, and ftraight hoyfes fail for England. The States of Holland were difpleafed, it being contrare to that prote&tion they give to all ftrangers, and tho they had, by ane article of the laft treaty with our King, confented to deliver up to him any of his rebell fubjects he fhould require them; yet it boor alwayes this condition, that the party be firft advertifhed, which, in effect, was only to put them out of ther territories. However, he by this trepane was brought before Sir George Jeffries, Lord Cheiff Juftice of the King's bench at London, and the former decree of outlawry red againft him. He craved to be reponed, as they had done Holloway; (fupra p. 64.) Answered, the King had done that *ex gratia*, wheiras they ware not the difpensers, but behooved to put the fentence to execution againft him, unleffe the King ware prevailed on in his clemency to mitigat ther juftice. Then he founded on the 11 ftatute,

5th. and 6th. Edward VI., wher any person that is beyond seas, being declared outlaw and fugitive for treason, &c. hath a year allowed to him to appear and purge his contumacy, and propone his defences. But Sir Thomas was alledged not to be in the circumstances of that act, because its only extended to them who, within a year, shall render themselves to the Cheiff Justice; *ita est*, he was taken, and did not voluntarily surrender P. 67. himselfe. He urged, he did now deliver himselfe up to the Justice, and the year was not yet expired; which was repelled. (Of purging contumacy within a year, see Titulos Dig. and Cod. *De requirendis reis et absentibus damnandis*, for this English statute.) The reason he got so hard measure, and the rigor of the law, was, he had been a great hector of the Whig cause, and if they had lous'd that outlawry, they feared the probation they had against him would not be so convincing and full, and they resolv'd he should not escape; so he was hanged on a decreet in absence. His daughter, Mistresse Mathews, cursing the judges as murderers of hir father, shee was a while put under custody. He had been a man of a profligat vicious life, and yet his ladie tendred fundry petitions to the King ather to give him a fair hearing and tryall, or a pardon, or at leist his body; but all was refused hir. He seems by his carriage and speach, (tho he denyes all guilt whatsoever,) to dy very composedly and Christianly, and not so as Sidney does; (supra page 58:) but reviling epitaphs were printed on him.—Ther was in the same house the tyme Sir Thomas was tane, the Lord Gray, Fergusson the minister, and Rumbold the maltster; but they escaped for this bout.

Supra page 64, we see our great men are called up by the King, and the generality ware then of opinion that the Earle of Aberdeen, chancelor, would not be laid asyde, but that the King and his brother the Duke would command them to unite and agree in ther service. Yet when they came to Court, the Marquis of Queensberry, treasurer, and his party, had so prepossessed the King against him, and had got the Dutcheffe of Ports-

mouth, and the English Bishops and clergie on ther fyde, that it was easie to overthrow him ; especially finding the Duke very luckwarm to him, and they representing, that they ware both more willing and able to prosecute all his Royall Hynesses designs then he was, and that he had taken no pains, nor bestowed any coaft to make the English his freinds ; likeas his mean retinue, (having only the Earle of Dumfermeling, and a few gentlemen, Gordonston, Rothemay, Cookston, &c. with him) and obscure way of living did him that hurt, to afford the Earle of Middleton, secretary, ane occasion to mock him, and treat him in ridicule before the King. Tho the Scots Bishops looked on him as ther patron, yet the English clergie, by the instigation of Mr. Faw, (whom the Hy Treasurer had sent up a litle before him, and whom he hes procured to be made Principall of the College of Glasgow, in place of the deceast Mr. Edward Wright, without the A. Bishop's suffrage,) represented him to the King as a favorer of the Papists, who gave him the convoy as he came throw Northumberland, and flocked to him at London. Mr. Faw is also made the King's historiographer for Scotland, in place of Mr. Crawford deceist. And yet, now since his fall, the Papists (who are somewhat soberer heir then they ware) brag, that the cause of his outputting was because he was beginning of late to countenance the Fanaticks, and to hinder them from being brought to justice, as Gordon of Earleston, the Lord Melvill, Lord Argile and Lorne, Cefnock, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, &c. It's true, severall of his former freinds, as the C. Register, King's Advocate, &c. having deserted him, he fell in with my Lord Lauderdale, (after they had tranfacted the fyne of Dundie,) and Sir John Dalrymple, and other discontented persons ; and used them and the 2 Lockharts for his great counsellors, with whom he advised and abstracted himself wholly from the nobility ; which reservedness they took in very ill part, besydes the grudge they had to see a lawyer and a gentleman step into that office which the nobility had intayled and monopolized for a long tyme among

themselfes :—(See some observes of this *supra* pag. 36 at his entry, and from the 8vo manuscript cited their.) He hes juft but 2 years keiped his place, and many, at his furprizing advance, thought his gouvernement would not P. 67.* be laftie. The firft year he acted very abfolutely without noticing the nobility, and carried Blaikwood's interlocutor, and other things, with a very hy hand; and fometymes gave his opinion on debates at Privy Counfell, as the fence of the board, without ever asking ther votes. This occasioned a combination againft him about the tyme of our Circuit Court, in June 1683 and 1684, when they fent up my Lord Perth to London, to undermine him. Yet they could not obtaine it done then, which made him and others confident that the Duke of York would not part with him, being his oune creature, having no other legs to ftand on but his and Huntlie's, and whom he might trust;—for tho ther ware miftakes betuen him and Huntly, his cheiff, as that he was affuming the fimple coat of armes as not defehended of him, and that he took to himfelfe the benefit of the tranflation made with Glenurchie of fome lands in Caithnes, which the Marquis expected fhould have been for his behooff, yet Huntly defired none fhould chaftife or punifh him but himfelfe.

To load the Earle of Aberdeen and the Bifhop of Edinburgh, it was propofed at Court, that no man fhould be put of the Privy Counfell but by a letter from the King, bearing the accufations and caufes of it; but the Duke of York broke this defigne, and thought it more fmooth only to lay them afyde by a new commiffion wheirin they are left out.

The King gave the parties ane audience from 9 in the morning to 12. Aberdeen craved his Majefty might ordaine them to give in ther accufation in writing, and to figne it; which he refused to put them to. Part of the heads they charged him with, befyde his want of a mine and deportment for fo honorable ane office, ware, 1mo. That when Claverhoufe craved a warrand from the Privy Counfell, that Sir James Dalrymple of Stair might be cited for treafon in refetting intercommoned minifters in his houfe,

and offered to afford probation, the Earl of Aberdeen, then Chancellor, did oppose and stop the same, and called it only pique in Claverhouse. 2do. He obstructed and retarded the Toun of Edinburgh's count and reckoning, and the tryall of the magistrats malversations; by which too he prejudged the King's revenue and the publick. 3tio. They laid the wholle blame of the Circuit Court upon him, and all the extortions and oppression used by Mr. Thomas Gordon, the clerk, and others, in herrying the Western shires; and they did not stand to say, that he went snips with them who wrung that money from the poor people. And they gave many other instances of his covetous griping temper; as his proceedings against Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, in depriving him of a peit gate, to force him to give him a licence in his moffe; item, with on Thomas Ronald, whose means he got in 1679; and with Gray of Shivez, and with S. Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, in his clandestine inserting a clause anent his moffe of Logierniff, in a signator he was passing; in his acquiring in many considerable parcells of land in 2 years tyme, and whence the price came they knew not; it was also aggravated that he had, with much zeall and violence, carried on that affair of the mint and coinage against Halton, &c., and within a moneth after the sentence, he had obtained a gift from the King out of that fyne for £16,000 sterling, tho he transacted it for the halfe; that once he insolently commanded Neuton, President of the Session, to hold his peace, calling him—Sirra, tho he recriminated against them that Perth and his brother the treasurer-depute, had called him a Rascall; but this was meer scolding. He made severall answers, but the King was so prejudicat and ill satisfied with them, that he swore "God's Fish, (the oath he uses when in passion) who recommended this man to me to be my Chancellor!"—and therupon commanded him to give up his commission; which he did, tho he and his freinds gave out, that if he would have condescended to act as Chancellor with the juncto, he might have keiped his place: but he told the King, except he exerceed it as freely as his prædecessor the Duke of

Rothés did, he could not serve him ; and the King telling him, he would be served in his owne manner, and conforme to his own measures, he then voluntarily dimitted. Tho many wonders why the Duke of York deserted him so easly, and thinks this instance, and that of his forsaking the Earle of Lauderdale and the Lord Maitland, is not the way to get stout and P. 68. faithfull servants. Yet ther ware fundry presages of his fall, wheirof the King's naming a juncto to manage all his private affairs wholly consisting of his enemies, was a great forrunner. Likeas, all this last winter they did so insignificate him in every judicatory, that they carried what they pleased by a vote against him, which made him weary of the place, and very indifferent whither he continued longer the but of ther envy or not ; especially feing, tho his tyme was short, yet he had feathered his nest weill, and made hay in summer while the sun shone, and had bettered his fortune neir £1000 sterling a year, beyond the £500 sterling it was worth formerly. 3tio. It was remarked as a bad omen, that the last winter his coach horses on day refused to draw him to the Parliament House, and by no whipping would stir so long as he was in it, but walked right enough when he came furth till he offered to goe in again, and then they sat up of new. 4to. It was observed, he had contracted freindship with some unfortunate men that had, for a long tyme, been out of favor, as the Duke of Hamilton, the Earle of Home, &c. and syded with others who ware odious to the country, as the Bishop of Edinburgh, &c.

After he found that the King's affection was alienate from him, notwithstanding the Duke of York's advise to him, and the intreatie of his freinds ther, he parted privatly from London, and took post the 22 of May, the day before the King's birth day, and came to Scotland on the 2d of June, to the great surprize and amazement of all ; but kept things so close that generally all flocked to him, beleiving that he had gained the day: till after 4 days stay in the Abbey, he retired north, and took his furniture and plenishing with him, which gave the first ground of jealousy and suspicion that his

affairs were not right. The other party keeping the field triumphed, and then the question fell in who should succeed him; some were for the Marquis of Athol, named to it when my Lord Aberdeen got it; others were for the Archbishop of St. Andrews, or Tarbet, Clerk Register, to be it: but after some animosity, the King conferred it on the Earle of Perth, and signed his Commission to be Chancellor; and this being settled, they fell to the modelling and altering of severall other offices, which we shall see (*infra*.) they got to their mind. And so they came off in coach, in the beginning of July 1684, and arrived at Edinburgh the 10^t of that moneth; wher they got a most magnificent reception, by shooting of guns, and the forces drawn out, and the Magistrates meeting them in their robes, so that little more could be given ather to the King or his brother if they were coming hither.

On Tuesday thereafter, being the 15 of July, the Privy Counsell met; wher, first, the Marquis of Queensberry, by a letter from the King, knighted George Drummond, Provost of Edinburgh; then, 2^{do}, Perth's patent to be Chancellor was produced, and he received and sworn; then, 3^{tio}, the Earle of Linlithgow's commission was produced; for they had wheedled him out of his place of Collonell to the regiment of foot, and given him that moveable and variable office of being Justice Generall, (as Sir Archbald Primrose had been so mocked out of the Register's office before him;) and this was done of purpose to make a vacancy, that James Douglas, the Hy Treasurer's brother, might get his place of Collonell, and accordingly his commission to succeed Lithgow in that regiment was read in the 3rd. place. There was altercation at London to have bestowed the Justice Generall's place, vacant by Perth's advancement, on the Earle of Strathmoir, Middleton's brother-in-law, or on Tuedale; but they at length gave it for a tyme to Lithgow, with £500 sterling pension per annum. Lithgow lies the cheat, but cannot mend himselfe, only he bids any who succeeds him keep it as long as he has done, which is 22 years, and he defies them: his method was by

giving money to the Dutcheffe of Lauderdale and others in power; how- P. 29.
 ever, Sir William Ker merrily told him he might now hang all the Whigs
 without endangering the King's forces, or retiring as he did shamefully at
 Inchbelly bridge, when they ware in armes in June 1679; only he says
 for himselfe, he had a privat order to forflow the joyneing with the enemy
 till the Duke of Monmouth (who was then made Generall,) should arrive.
 Then the new commiffion of Privy Counfel, was produced and red; wheirin
 ther ware 7 members contained in the former commiffion of Counfell
 omitted and left out in this, viz. the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Lorne,
 the Earle of Dundonald, Earle of Aberdeen, the Bifchop of Edenburgh,
 the Lord Maitland, and his brother-in-law the Lord Elphinston; and ther
 ware 4 new young counfellers added, viz. the Earle of Arrane, Lord Drum-
 lanrick, Lord Yester, and William Hay of Drumalzier his unckle, befyde
 the Chancelor and Treafurer of England, who for honor's sake ware made
 counfellers with us, becaufe our 2 Scots Secretaries ware made counfel-
 lers in England. They had given the King a very bad impreffion of the
 Bifchop of Edenburgh, fo that he was not only turned out of the Counfell,
 but his penfion he had from the King of £100 fterling, was revocked,
 which he got on a false representation, that he payed that much out of his
 benefice to the prebends, wheiras he caufed the moft part of them renun-
 ceat ere he would collate and admit them, and keiped fundry churches,
 wheirol he was patron, vacant, that he might lift the ftipend *medio tem-
 pore*; but the Englifh prælats thought it *mali exempli* for the King to
 lay afide or deprive even a vitious Bifchop, becaufe it opened the Whig's
 mouths and reflected on the order. In the 5th place, Drumlanrick's com-
 miffion was red to be Captain of a new troupe of horfe to be levied, and to
 be Lieutenant-collonell to Claverhoufe. And in the laft place, was red
 James Nafmith of Poffo's gift to be quartermaster to a regiment, and to be
 falconer to the King, for which he hes a penfion of £200 fterling a year.

The King having made the Earle of Perth, his Chancelor, to be

Shireff-principall of Mid-Louthian, in place of the Earle of Aberdein, the laft Chancellor, who had that office before, (fo that it feims they mind to make that Shireffhip follow the Chancellor's office, as a pendicle theirow, tho it boor not to him as Chancellor and *ſucceſſoribus in officio*,) the next day, being the 16 of July, the heritors being all invited to be preſent by letters, the ſaid Chancellor was admitted, ſworne, and receaved, in a fenced Shireff court, and the Hy Treafurer, William Fletcher, and Mr. Thomas Skein, the 2 Shireff-deputs therein. Some ware diſpleaſed that Mid-Louthian ſhould be ſo treated, that nather its Sheriff-principall nor deputies, had any intereſt as heritors in the ſhire. To the fix who remained of the juncto or ſecret Committee of Counſell, (E. Aberdein being laid aſide,) the King by his letter, added tuo more, viz. the Archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and Newton, Preſident of the Seſſion; who will ſignify more now in affairs, eſpecially in Seſſion, then he did, the preſent Chancellor not being able to ecclipſe him as the laſt, who (to give him his due) was both ane ſagacious lawyer, and ane indefatigable ſpirit for ſerious buſineſſe, when he gave application of mind to it.

Thus fell the Earle of Aberdeen from this office, with as great a ſurprize to all thinking men as his advancement to it was; and tho the ſecret ſprings of this cataſtrophe and revolution ware not ſeen, nor by what ingadgments and undertakings they had recommended themſelves as more uſefull then he; yet many had ther fears that ther government ſhould never be a white more calme and oblidging than the former ware; and the vulgar was ready to ſuſpect that a connivence at Papiſts was promiſed with the introducing the Engliſh Liturgie, or ſervice books, at leiſt in the Abbey church; but ſome ſaid, the Papiſts neided no more toleration then what they enjoyed already, they wanting nothing but the publick exerciſe, and ſome of our churches; but that they would verify the character of the preſervid Scots genius, they ware ſeiking to ſtage the Earle of Aberdeen, on ane aſt of Privy Counſell, made by himſelfe in May

1682, making shireffs lyable for any conventicles within ther bounds, if they did not diligence, ather to dissipate them or tymeously to discover them, (the making of which a^d Duke Hamilton and others did much oppose,) P. 70. and they heard ther was a conventicle in Mid-Louthian; but after a pre-cognition tane of the witneses, it was found to have been in Tuedale-shire, onlie a penny stane cast of the March betuen it and Mid-Louthian. Its thought ther vehemence will not stop heir, for they are searching out his other malversations, and are trying if they can deprive him of the £100,000 Scots Halton was to pay him, as a part of his fyne. Befyde the conjectures of the promise of a toleration to on party, and ane uniformity in worship for all the rest; it was talked, the rigorous exa^cting of the oath of the Test was to be relaxed *quoad* some, and it was resolved, for a principle, that none suspected of phanaticisme should be advanced to any office or place in Scotland. This, among many former instances, may teach us how lubrick and staggering a thing the favor of Court is; and yet the disgracing the predecessor, nether deters the succeffor from accepting, nor serves for ane beacon and admonition not to shipwrack on these rocks others had splitted on before him. But it is very just and fit ther should be such ane uncertain circulation; for befydes, that it helps to wean our thoughts of thir giddy inebriating sublunary contents, and draw up our hearts to a more noble reward, without this, vertue would starve, and its bloffoming hopes and expectations would be nipped in the very bud.

This is a part of what our statfmen thought fit to discover of ther a^ctings above; for, as Dean Annand observed, the nation was become lately guilty of a sin which they had not been subje^t to of a long tyme, viz. the sin of fecrecy in keiping all ther affairs very cloffe. (See thir things abridged and some farder remarks on them in my 8^{vo}. manuscript of Session occur-rents, marked I, in July 1684, page 88; and in my folio law MS. at the said tyme, page .)

While thir things ware in agitation, our country lost 2 worthy men by

death, in England, viz. holy Bishop Leighton, and Mr. Brisbane, clerk to the Admiralty their, and it is not a small nation that had 2 such eminent men to spare in a week's tyme.

In June and July 1684, the Imperiall forces, under the command of the Duke of Lorrain and Count Leslie our countryman, having rancountered at 2 severall tymes, with 2 armies of the Turks, (the last of the two consisting of no fewer then 35,000 men,) they did give them a signall rout and defeat, and killed 4000 janifaries, and took many prisoners; and put the rest in that fear and consternation, that they left the townes of Vaccra, Virovitza, and Pest, to the Christians; who, theirupon, to pouffe forward their victorie, beleiged the city of Buda, the capitall of Hungarie, and beat them from the nather towne to the upper towne and castle, which made great resistance, and cost much Christian blood: (see *infra* page 72.)

In August 1684, some of Claverhouse's troupe, bringing 16 prisoners from Dumfries, they were assaulted by some Whigs at a strait passe of Entirkin hill, and 2 or 3 of the King's forces were killed. Item, Mr. Spence is, by the Counsell, tortured both with the boots and the thummikins. See thir at more length in my law MS. in this moneth, page , where we have a note of the said Mr. Spence's confession, with what followed thereon, and how some of these rebels who assaulted the King's forces at Entirkin hill were hanged; and on Nicol of their principles, unnecessarily and officiously discovered himselfe at their execution, and was himselfe, for his perverse and disloyall obstinacy, executed. Item, the new lieutenantancies, and modell of Privy Counsell into committees, to goe throw fundry shires to inquire for the rebels. (See all this *ubi supra*.)

- P. 71. On the 22 of August, 1684, Mr. Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of St. Andrews, dyed at his house of the Abbey of St. Andrews, having taken sicknesse 10 days before, at the consecration of Mr. Cairncrosse to be Bishop of Brechin, and was buried in St. Salvator's Church chire on the 2^d. September thereafter. He was a man of much moderation and temper,

especially since he was laid afyde in 1669, and then again restored in 1675. He was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Roffe, Archbifhop of Glasgaw, not fo much advanced for any refpect our ftatfmen boor him, as to remove him from Glasgaw, wheir his carriage had made him odious; and to make rounge for Mr. Cairncorfe, Bifhop of Brichen, to be Archbifhop of Glasgaw, that he and the Hy Treafurer (whoffe fifter, Jarden of Apple-girth's reliet, he was to marry,) might governe all the Weft Countrie at the Treafurer's pleafure; and the Chancellor got on Do&tor Drummond, minifter at [Muthill,] to be Bifhop of Brichen. The Bifhop of Edinburgh preached the A. Bifhop's funerall [fermon]; and made Bifhop Sharp, his predeceffor, a martyr for our Church, and Burnet only a confeffor, and indire&ly praeferred Sharp. He was buried befyde Bifhop Kennedy, who fat in King James the 2^d and 3^d's tyme, and was a good man. Some made a merry dialogue betuen them, wheirin Kennedy afks at Bifhop Burnet, What bridges and hofpittalls he had builded; who bluntly anfwers, that his fon-in-law, Rorie Mackeinzie, hindred him from acts of charity. He was the 47^t Bifhop who fat in that chair; his father was minifter at Lauder.

In the end of Auguft 1684, the King by a meffage eafed the Lord Roberts, Earle of Radnor, of being Prefident of his Privy Counfell, (but in testimony of his kindnefs continued the penfion with him,) and put Hyde Earle of Rotchefter in his place; and advanced Sidney Godolphin, his fecretarie, under the title of Baron or Lord Godolphin, to Rotchefter's office as on of the Commiffioners of the Treafurie; and put our Scots fecretary, the Earle of Midleton, into his place of Englifh fecretary, as conjunct with Sunderland. This was the Dutcheffe of Portfmouth's doing; and fome thought Midleton not wife in changing, (tho it be worth £5,000 fterling a year, and 3 or 4 years will inrich on,) for envy follows greatneffe as naturally as the fhadow does the body, and the Englifh would fooner bear a Mahometan for ther fecretar then a Scot, only he hes now a good Englifh

ally, by marrieng Brudnell Earle of Cardigan's sifter. Our office of Scots secretary, after some debate among our statemen, was conferred on Lundy, Treafurer depute, wherby the Chancellor's court was somewhat more fixed and strenthened, being formerly precarious on the Hy Treafurer as of his creation; and his office of Treafurer depute was given, in the moneth of December thereafter, to Keith Earle of Kintore, who was then sworne, admitted, and received.

Supra pag. præcedenti, we see Spence tortured with the thummikins, (ane ingine but lately used with us;) now, on the 4th September, Mr. William Carstairs is also put to the same tryall; and Comisar Monro being threatned with them, he and Carstairs discovers the bottom of this Scots plot, that ther ware fundry conferences and meetings anent debaring the Duke of York, and associating with the English for preserving our religion, and raising war, &c.; wheron the Earle of Tarras, Murray of Philiphaugh, Sir John Dalrymple, and many others, to the number of , (named in my law manuscript, at the 4th September 1684, page ,) are apprehended and imprisoned. Polwart, and some others, escaped; and because I am full ther, I contract it into shorter bounds heir, to avoid repetitions.

About the middle of September, 1684, his Majesty, by a letter, empowered a certain number of his Privy Counsellors, to the number of 12, with a justiciarie power, to go and hold courts in the western and foutherne shires, and divided them in 4 districts, 3 Counsellors to each court, viz. at Dunce, Dumfreis, Air, and Glasgow. The tuo principall effects ware, the
 P. 72. Heritors taking the Bond that themselves, ther tennents, and all on ther ground, should observe the ecclesiastick penall laws against conventicles, absence from church, resetting rebels, &c. 2^{do}, The voluntar offer of a cesse to the King: But see more of their actings, in this commission, in my folio law manuscript, in September and October 1684.

On the 27, and 28, and following days of October 1684, happened a great storme of snow and frost, with thunder and lightening and much

shipwrack of many weffells at fea; and Holland was afraid to have been drowned, ther banks was fo fhattered with the fea. The fnow lay fome days at London, but had not been obferved for many years to come fofoon in the year, and thunder there is very unufuall: we fay Winter's thunder is Summer's hunger, which God prevent. This tempeft drove in alfo upon our shoares and fand a new kind of fifch like a mackrell or herring, but with a long fnout like a fnipe's beik. Doctör Sibbald fayes it is the *Acus marinus*, the fea neidle, defcribed by him in his *Naturalis Hiftoria*; they have been feen before, but are not frequent, and therfor are look't upon by the vulgar as ominous.

In November 1684, we had the fad account of the raifing the feige of Buda, (de quo fupra, page 70). This toune was perfidioufly feized upon in 1541, by [Solyman] Emperor of the Turks, and the recoverie of it hes been thrice attempted fince, but unfuccefffully. The beginning of this feige was promifing, for the Imperiall forces gave the Serafquier Batha (who is generaliffimo of all the forces in Europe) a litle defeat; on the news wheirof the Grand Seignieur was fo enraged, that, being in the fields, he threw himfelf on the ground, and tore the graffe with his teeth, and none, for fome fpace, durft come neir him. The Turks loft 3 Governors in the feige, but defended it with great refolution. Much of the flower of the Auftrian and Hungarian gentry ware confumed and loft heir; and the reft had much difficulty to retire, tho they had the help of the river Danube, and refolved to have converted the fiede unto a blockade during the winter, finding that provifions ware turned fo fcarce in the toune, that a pound of horfe and camell's fiefch, was fold at 22 ftyvers; but their being a frefch recruit, both of men and viâualls fecretly conveyed unto the toune, the Chriftians ware forced to give over the fiede, and above 2000 of the German horfes dyed for want of forrage and provifions. This proved a great difcouragement to the Chriftans on the on hand, fo it emboldened the Turks on the other, as repairing and compenfing the

affront and losse they suffered the former year, (supra, page 56,) in leaving the siege of Vienna, and confirmed them in their infidell argument of success; whereon the Emperor hung out at Constantinople 3 horse tails, and Mahomet's standart, inviting all souldiers to his army next spring, which he resolved should consist of 300,000 men, and baited them with the promise of double pay:—so the Emperor may be swallowed up, if he get not help, and the Princes of Germany, especially the Protestant ones, (except Bavaria, who is Popish,) gave him no great assistance this summer, not being curious to conquer townes and countries to him. The Venetians intended to have annoyed him by sea, or some attempt to surprize the Dardanells, beside Constantinople, but that was too bold an enterprise. A Christian woman at Castelnova was taken, designing to fyre her ammunition house; her hands and feet were cut off, and her body throwen to the dogs on the dunghill.

- P. 73. In November 1684, the Duke of Ormond, as aged, desiring to be freed of the government of Ireland, the King named the Earle of Rotcheester to be Deputy ther. On Goodman, a comedian, is accused for attempting to poison the King's 2 naturall sones, the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, in a flask of win. Sir James Smyth is named by the King to be Lord major of London for this ensuing year. Sir William Prichard, the late mair, pursues Du Bois and Papillion, the old sheriffs, for wrongous arresting and imprisoning him the tyme of his majoralty; and it's proven against them, that at a consultation among them, in Russell's house, it was so resolved on, that they might the more easily carry on their designed conspiracy and association, and they are fyned in £1000 sterling damages for it. Titus Oats is also indyted for perjurie, in swearing that Ireland, the Jesuite, was at London the beginning of September 1678; whereas it is proven now, by many witnesses, that he was then very remote from London, over seas at Saint Omers; (vide more of Oats infra, page 84.) On Russell, a non-conformist minister, is accused for preaching in Sep-

tember laft ther feditious words, "That peeple thronged to the King to be cured of the King's evill, but they should come to them who ware both Preifts and Prophets, who could heall ther fores, for we had 2 bad Kings like Jeroboam, but if they stood to it they should overcome ther ennemies;"—tho he brought in many of his parishoners, who witnessed that they ware present that day, but heard not thesse 2; yet their was 2 who deponed positively that he uttered thesse words. Mr. Joseph Hayes is also proceffed for having remitted £150 sterling to Sir John Armstrong, after he was rebell and fled to Holland, and so for corresponding with and assisting traitors. The Jury thought the probation not full, and so returned him not guilty.

On the 8th November 1684, was the Presbyterian Declaration (so called) affixed on sundry mercat crosses and kirk doors, by the Whigs in the western shires, threatening, that if the curates and souldiers, &c. would not give over the persecuting and searhing of them, but brought them still to publick deaths, they would not spare to shed ther blood by ther oun measure; seing they could not doe it now in a legall judicative way, and they disowned Charles Stewart to be ther King. And in prosecution of this, some of thosse ruffians fell in, at Suin Abbey, beside Blaikburne in West Lothian, and murdered Thomas Kennoway and Duncan Stewart, 2 of the King's life-guard, in a most barbarous manner. Some thought that Whig Declaration was but a State invention, set on foot by the souldiers, to make that party odious, and themselves necessary; but this convinced every on of the reality of this declared war. Three fellows called Wat, Semple, and _____ are apprehended, who refusing to disowne that Declaration as unlawfull, are hanged, and carried from the bar to the gibbet, and ther bodies are stollen by weemen the next night.

Porterfeild of Ducholl, is also proceft and condemned for treason; 1^o. For refetting his brother a declared traitor, for being at Pentland-

hills; 2^{do}. For concealing that Sir John Cochrane was feiking a collection and contribution for my Lord Argile, after he was forfaulted. See thir at more lenth in my law manuscript, the dayes of November 1684.

In the end of that moneth, a new searh was made throw Edinburgh for thesse phanaticks and ther refetters; and any they suspected they put to disfoune the Whig Declaration, and to declare they acknowledged the King's authority. Item, by a proclamation our Parliament is appointed to meit on the 10 of March nixt, wheir the Duke of York was to be present; but the death of the King, his brother, interveined.

P. 74. In the end of Otober 1684, dyed James Campbell, Earle of Loudon, at Leyden, some dayes before his denunciation to the horne as a fugitive, being cited to appear as guilty of the late conspiracie with Argile. Some alledged his death was but simulate, like my Lord Belhaven's drowning in Solway fands; but their ware clear proofs of it. And at this time, Sir James Hacket, our countreman, on of the King's best fouldiers, dyed at London of his wounds from Endymion Porter's sone.

17 Novris. 1684. Sir John Cunyghame, advocat, a person of great merit and learning, dyes at Edinburgh.

In the same November terme, at London, ther was on Dolben pershued for calling the King a Papist, and that the Duke of York had brunt the city of London. Another, called Mr. Boort of Kingston, is accused for saying Oliver Cromvell's government was better and easier then the King's.

In December 1684, we ware troubled with the rumors of visions and apparitions, viz. a shower of blew bonnets seen in the air at Glasgaw, and evanished when they came neir the ground. Item, a shower of blood at Moffet: and a litle ghost and speetre appears at Rosneth, on of my Lord Argile's houfes, wher Athole has got his locality, and placed a garrison of 50 men; it beats the sojors sometimes, and bids them make good use of their tyme, for it shall not be long. But many of thir things are forged.

The Earle of Sunderland, on of the 2 secretaries of England, was designed to be advanced to be Hy Trefurer, so that our Earle of Midleton is at present sole Secretar of England.

Doctor Gilbert Burnet having preached at the Master of the Rolls chappell on the 5^t of November last, being the commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot, he cited ane expression of Sir Edward Cook, Lord Cheiff Justice in King James the 6th tyme, that he heard King James had intayled his curse upon any of his posterity who should apostatize from the Protestant religion to Popery; he being quarrelled for this, and having produced the book, licenced to be printed, and of ane famous author in great reputation, he was silenced and deprived, as not having sufficient authority and voucher for such a *scandalum magnatum*, unlesse he could shew the expression in any of King James's oun printed works. It was cited out of Judge Crook's Reports.

23 Dec^{ris}. 1684, Mr. Rot. Bailzie of Jerefwod is pannelled for hy treason, and condemned on the 24, and hanged and quartered that same day: (see the full account of this tryall in my folio law manuscript at that day, page .)

25 Dec^{ris}. 1684, being Chriftnas, the Archbifchops of Glafgow and St. Androis are tranflated, and the Bifhop of Brechin confeccrated: (see that also ubi supra alibi, item, supra, pagina 71.

About the same tyme, we had account that the French King, as he was heftoring the Republick of Genoa, in Italy, unlesse they would fend their Doge and 4 of ther fenators to Paris, to crave him pardon, (de quo supra, page 65); so he renewed his perfecution againft the Protestants, by cruall edicts; and particularly, he commanded thofse of the Conffitorie of the church at Charenton, to give in an inventar of their reve-nues, and to answer by what warrand they met their; and they shewing ane a&t of King Henry the 4^t, he was resolved to caufe demolish P. 75. that church, and fend ther meiting-houfe to Ablon, (wher formerly the

Protestant church for Paris stood,) a great way farther off. It's reported, the learned Monsieur Claude, minister at that church of Charenton, is very sick.

In December 1684, news came by ships from the East Indies that the Tartars had of new invaded China, and overrun and conquered all that great country, and had banished the factors, and refused any commerce or trade with Europe.

ANNUS 1685.

IN the beginning of this year, on James Cathcart, a pretended mathematician or astrologer, emitted a printed paper at Edinburgh, inviting any to come to him and get resolutions of any difficult quæstions they had to ask, such as anent ther death, ther marriage, what husbands or wives they would get, and if they would prosper and succeed in such projects of love or journeyes, &c., and if a woman was with child of a boy or a girl, and other such curious things; as also, professed skill to cure the French pox, and other diseases. This was a great impudence in a Christian Commonwealth to avow such ane art, for if he had it by magick, then he was a forcerer, if not, he was ane impostor and abuser of the peeple, which even is death by our 73 A& Parl. 1563; and in his paper he cited some texts of Scripture allowing ane influence to the stars; as

Ther was also, at the same tyme, another printed program affixed by 2 souldiers in Collonell Douglass's regiment, to shew ther skill in fencing, appealing on another at broad sword, dagger, fancion, and all the other weapons;—they wounded on another slightly:—their was a litle money payed for a fight of this gladiatory joco-serious divertishment.

Ther fell out a great plea, at this tyme, betuen the Prince of Orange and the town of Dort, he clameing the nomination of ther burgomasters and magistrats, and they refusing him the priviledge; it was manadged with great animositie, but at last the Court at the Hague gave sentence in favors of the Prince, and put him in possession. What Amsterdam feared from the Prince we know not, but all ranks of peeple, great and small

without exception, ware employed in repairing and fortifying their out-works and bulwarks, without so much as fitting idle on the Sabbath day; and in the tyme of frost they threw water on ther ramparts, which freezing, made them so slidery that none could stand or goe theirupon, which extorted laughter from others.

The Marquis De Grana, governor of the Netherlands, his 3 years being expired, it's reported, the King of Spain, his master, resolves to continue him longer therein; tho ther bygane practise hes been for a triennial change, leift they should render themselves popular by a too long stay.

The few handfull of phanatick rebels left in the West turning very insolent, the Hy Treaſurer (to put a rub on Claverhouse, who had been lately ther in December laſt, and could not wholly ſuppreſſe them,) cauſes his brother, Collonell James Douglas, ſelect out of his wholle regiment 200 of his prettieſt men, and by order from the Privy Counſell ſends him againſt theſe rogues, that the glory of deſaiting them might fall to his ſhare. And accordingly Douglas, being on day in the fields in Galloway, with a ſmall party of 8 or 10, he meits with as many of the rebels at a houſe, who kill tuo of his men and Captain Urquhart, Meldrum's brother, and had very near ſhot Douglas himſelfe dead, had not the Whig's carbine miſgiven, wheron Douglas piſtoled him preſently. Urquhart is the only ſtaff officer this deſperat crew have yet had the honor to kill; he was brought in to Edenbrugh, and buried with much reſpect.

They came a company of them to Kirkcubright and killed 2 men, and cauſed a miniſter called Mr. Shaw, to ſwear he ſhould never preach again in Scotland; and the Biſhops offering to louſe him from this oath as unlawfull, he reſuſed ther abſolution, alledging, it would have been unlawfull to have ſworne never to preach again, but he had only bound up himſelfe from preaching in Scotland, and tho extorted by fear of liſſe, yet it was ſafeſt to keep it.

P. 76. In Januar and Februar 1684, ware held by his Majeſties order, Circuit

Justiciarie courts, for voluntar offers of Cesse, and taking the Test by heritors within the toune of Edinburgh, the 3 shires of Mid, Eist, and West, Louthians, for Fyffe, and Murray betuen Spey :—see it at lenth alibi.

On the 2d of Februar 1683, being Candlemasse day, in the morning, our King fand himselfe ill when he rose, and his tongue was observed to falter when he spoke ; and having called for his barber, a convulsion fit of ane apoplexie feized upon him, and drew his mouth asyde ; he lay fencelesse in it ane hower and a halfe, and 12 unces of blood being drawn by a chirurgian near him, without phyfitians, for which he might be quæstioned, and couping glassees applyed to his head, he started, but relapsed again, and lay in it some howers, and his arme at which the blood was let withered. But he revived and continued in a hopefull way of recovery to the 5th day of Februar, being Thursday ; and then the fits recurring, he fell so weak that he dispaired of life, and very stayedly composed himselfe to dy, called for his brother the Duke of Albany, craved him pardon if ever at any tyme he had offended him, and recommended to him the care of his Quean and children, and delivered him some papers, and intreated him to maintain the Protestant religion ; and took very devoutly the sacrament from the hands of Doctor Can, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and regraited he should be so troublefome to his friends as to keip them from rest waiting on him. His Quean, throw sicknesse, not being able to come to him, sent to ask his pardon and how he was ; he answered, “ Ah, poor Lady, many a tyme have I wronged hir, but shee never did me wrong.” He dyed peaceably on Friday at 12 a cloack .of the day, being the 6th of Februar, being but 4 days ill. Immediatly the Duke of York called his counsell, and had words to this purpose :—“ My Lords, the Croun is now deschended upon me, I doe declare I will never alter the government as it is now establisshed, both in Church and State, and I will sacrifice the last drop of my blood to maintain the Protestant religion, and as far as it lyes in me I will follow my late Brother’s example.” Yet his printed

speech (tho longer) is not so full and satisfactorie on the point of religion as this is. Then he took all his brother's Privy Counsellors sworn to him; and not only continued them, but by a printed Proclamation, continued all other judges and officers till he declared his farder pleasure, or considered their mismanagements. Then they with the Mair and sheriffs of London, proceeded to the proclaiming him King; and expresses were dispatched away to Scotland and Ireland with the news. It arrived at Edinburgh on the 9th at night late; and he was proclaimed King under the name of James the 7th the next morning, at the Mercat Crosse of Edinburgh, by the Chancellor, nobility, bishops, and magistrates, (see it alibi;) but peoples grief was more then their joy, having lost their dearly beloved King. He was certainly a prince (whose only weak fyde was to be carried away with the pleasure of weemen, which had wasted and decayed his bodie excessively, tho he was only 55 years old,) indued with many Royall qualities, and of whom the Divine providence had taken a speciall care by preserving him after Worcester fight in the oak, and bringing him miraculously home without a drop of blood shed; so that the Emperor of the Turks said, if he were to change his religion, he would choise to worship before any, the King of Brittain's God, who had done such wonderful things for him. A star appeared at noon day at his birth; he was a great mathematician, chemist, and mechanick, and wrought oft in the laboratories himselfe; he had a naturall mildnesse and command over his anger, which never transported him beyond an innocent puff and spitting, and was soon over, and yet commanded more deference from his people than if he had expressed it more severely, so great respect had all to him. His clemencie was admirable, witnesse his sparing 2 of Oliver Cromwell's bones, tho one of them had usurped his throne. His firmenesse in religion was evident; for in his banishment he had great invitations and offers of help to restore him to his crown if he would turne Papist, but he alwayes refused it. As for his brother James, now our present King,

he is of that martiall courage and conduct, that the great Generall Turenne was heard say, if he ware to conquer the world, he would choise the Duke of York to command his army. All our 6 King James's in Scotland ware gallant men, tho somewhat unfortunat. Cauffin is impertinent, in his Holy Court, to assert that good Kings ware so rare, that the circle of a ring could hold all ther names. Many wondred to see his peceable arri-veall to the Croun of England, considering the many attempts had been made against him by the bill of seclusion and association, wherein the late King carried with admirable prudence and circumspection; for in April 1679, he offered to them, (if they would lay aside ther demands of debar-ring the lineall succeffor,) in case of a Popish King, that the Parliament should have power to reassemble and sit for six moneths, till they secured all places in Protestant hands, with many other concessions; which Shaftsberry and his party rejected. If God had in 1679, or shortly thereafter, called for the King, his brother would not have found so easie access to the throne; but that prevalent faction would then have set up Monmouth, who, in that rash the King then took, enhanced the custody of the King totally. But Divine providence has been very favorable to him, in sparing the King till *cunctando* they had dissipated that gathering cloud, and that the people were somewhat recovered of these fears and jealousies, with which they were tormented; besides, 2^{do}, It was a surprize throw the suddenness of the King's death, and his Brother was put in possession, and his forces about him, ere they got leisure to think; 3^{to}, The City of London is infinitely rich by ther long peace and trade, and so lyes quiet, lest he put forth his hand to ther treasure; 4^{to}, Both Quean Mary and Elizabeth were secluded by Acts of Parliament, and yet the naturall channell of succession was so just a plea, that they obtained peaceable possession. And the present King hath gained the reputation of a just Prince, and serious and frugal, an enemy to all luxury and vice, addicted to trade, and an encourager of all seamen and souldiers, and very rich. Many addressees

came flocking to him from all degrees and ranks of people, congratulating his ascent to the crown, as from the Bishop of London and his clergy, from the lawyers and Inns of Court, from many burrows; as also, our Bishops and Privy Counsell, and towne of Edinburgh, sent up such addresses. He issued out a Proclamation for exacting and uplifting the tunnage and poundage with the excise, and instances that he had the opinion of his judges for it, tho some of these had only been granted during the last King's life, and had created much stir and trouble in King Charles the 1sts. reigne; but he mollified them by calling a Parliament to meet the 29th of May, which was looked on as a bold attempt, his brother, P. 78. these 4 years, not adventuring on it, thir Parliaments had turned so capricious; but he thought it as good to try them now as afterwards. See the Act continueing the tunnage and poundage, in Rushworth anno 1640, declaring it to be given by way of favor, its page 1382; see infra more p. 80. For sparing his revenues, he restricted his brother's 12 bed-chamber men to six; and in place of his brother's naturall son, Don Carlo, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, by the Dutchesse of Portsmouth, who was master of the horses, he puts in Collonell Leg, Earle of Dartmouth; and creates Laurence Hyde, Earle of Rotcheater, to be Hy Treasurer of England; and the Marquis of Halifax to be President of the Privy Counsell; and Hyde, Earle of Clarendon, to be Privy Seall; and Somers, Duke of Beaufort, formerly Marquis of Worcester, to be [Lord President of Wales.]

On the 14 of Februarij 1685, the late King is privily interred in King Henry the 7ths. Chappell at Westminster, his Royall Hyneffe the Prince of Denmark (who is now created a Privie Counsellor,) being the cheiff mourner. It was alledged, to have been the King's own desire to be so interred; others said, it was unfit to make a publick solemnity, unless it had exceeded in splendor Cromwell's funerall, which would have been very expensive. These restless and lying phanatiques whispered, they did not

love his sudden buriall, as if it had looked like fould play. Then ther was ane order to all the churchmen, to raze out with a pen the name of Charles, in all ther service books, and infert James and Marie, and ther Royall Hyneffes [Mary] Princeffe of Orange, and Anne Princeffe of Denmark. The Lord Churchhill is sent away Ambassador to the French King, to give him account he had succeded to the Croun. And the Dutcheffe of Portsmouth is desired by him not to part from England till she satisfie such of his subjects as are his creditors. She was likewise transporting 50,000 lb. sterling in gold and jewells privatly; but the customers seized on it: shee has a fair estate before her already. I forbear to insert her what passed in Scotland on this emergent and revolution, and anent the calling a new Parliament to meet with us on the 9th of Aprill, &c.; because I give a full account of them in my folio law manuscript, in this moneth of Februar 1685, and so shunns repetition here.

Charles the 2^d. fell with few or no prognosticks or omens praeceding his death, unlesse we recur to the comet in 1680, which is remote, or to the strange fishes mentioned supra, page 72, or the vision of blew bonnets, page 74; but these are all conjecturall: vide supra Holwell's Prophecies in his Catastrophe Mundi, page 55 supra; item, the double of Sir James Galloway's prophecies besyde me; where he sayes,

J. R. shall into saddle stryde,
And furiously to Rome shall ryde,
His principles no longer hyde, &c.

In none of which there is anything for a rationall man to fix his belief upon. The King, the Sunday immediately following his brother's death, went openly to his Quean's popish chappell, and heard Masse, and declared, that when he was a subject, he had that respect for the laws of England, that he would not break them, but now as King, being above the executive force of the law, he owned his religion, which was judged ingenuity. Some Popish Peers and others having petitioned

him for the publick use of a church, he denied it, and told them, they beguiled themselves if they expected greater freedom from him then they enjoyed under his brother. But in regard of his owne private perswasion, [as] he could not weill exerce the ecclesiasticall authority inhaerent in his croun, he granted a full commiffion, under the broad seall of England, to the Bifchops of Canterbury, London, Chefter, and Ely, who is Dr. Turner, to be his delegats in all church affairs; which was the more noticed, that London and Chefter ware for the bill of feclufion againft him. This was better lodged then by King Henry the 8^t, who named the Lord Cromvell, a layman, his vicar generall *in spiritualibus*, when he fhoke of the Pope's fupremacy. But many thought our King could not delegat any intrinfick power, or church jurifdiction, only to 4 Bifchops privative of the reft, it being competent to the wholle body. Then, to discouradge debauchery, the

- P. 79. King emitts a proclamation againft drinking, fwearing, &c., and declares he will retain no fervants guilty of anie debaucherie; and to give his fubjects a good example, he difmiffes Madame Sidely, his Quean's waiting woman, with whom he had been familiar, allows her a penfion, and difcharges hir the Court; and confefled, that prophanity was the great blemifh of his brother's reigne, and he would not permit it. His counfell declares, by ane a&t, reverfions and furviveances of offices void and illegall. The Marefhall de Lorge is fent over from the French King to condole his brother's death, and Monsieur Tilly from the Marquis de Grana, governor of the Netherlands, and fundry perfons of honor from the princes of the royall blood of France. But our King hearing how the French King had received Churchhill, he payes him in his owne coin, and receives Lorge fitting in his chair of ftate in the gallery with his hat on; which fome French refented, tho it may be meer policy, to give it out that ther is a mifunderftanding between the 2 kings, to please the Englifh. The laft King admitted embaffadors without any pomp or ceremony, to fpeak him ftanding in his bedchamber with his hat of.

The change upon the face of the English court is very remarkable : in the last King's tyme mirth, playes, buffoonerie, &c. domineered, and was encouraged ; now, ther is litle to be seen but serioufnesse and bufinesse, for *Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis* : he is grave, and of much application to public affairs ; and the same imitation also holds in religion ; Jeroboam turns idolater, the wholle ten tribes of Israell set up idolatry, and and desert God's true worship, so ane idolatrous prince is a great misfortune ; yea, Israell was punished for ther king's fault, viz. David's numbring the peeple ; (see Camerarij *Horas Subscivas, seu Meditationes*, tomo 1, cap. 66.)

A proclamation is isshued out, that the King designes he and his Quean should be crowned on the 23 of Aprill nixt, being St. George's day ; and ordaining all the peers and peereffes, (the peereffes most attend the Quean in scarlet robes and coronets) with the Mair, (who is to be cupbearer that day,) and aldermen of London, &c. to attend the solemnity, and all who by ther tenures and holding of lands, are bound to homages or particular services on that occasion ; as the family of Dinmocks (mentioned by our Craig, Feud. lib. 3^{tho}. page 314, and Baker in his Chronicle, page 140, life of Richard 2^d, and 769 at K. Charles 2^d's coronation,) who, as the King's champion, appears that day on horseback, and throws doune the gauntlet, and appeals any to combat who will question the King's right to the crown. What the coronation of the Quean imports is doubted, if it will make hir regent after his death. A massie crown of gold is making for hir. Our Commons took up a jealousy that the Scots crown was to be sent up to Windsor, that he might be also crowned with it. When our Mary was espoused to the French Dauphin, it was demanded, that our matrimoniall crown might be sent over to Paris to crown hir and him *jure mariti* their, but it was refused. This vulgar fancy was as true as the other, that the King was sending doune from Westminster our fatall marble chair, wherein our kings of old were crowned at Scoon, and was removed hence by Edward Langshanks, King of England, in our Balioll and Bruce's tyme,

whereof the prophecy runs, hitherto verified, "*Ni fallat fatum Scoti, quocumque locatum, &c.*" The New Help to Discourse, pag. 105, sayes, this marble chair is the ston Jacob slept on going to Padanaram.

It was more dubious how his Majesty would behave with the Coronation Oath, oblidging him to maintaine the Reformed religion of the Church of England; if it would be altogether omitted, or a new generall Oath framed. I know not if, when he touches to cure the kings' evill, he adhibits a Protestant bishop or a Popish to read the liturgy and prayers used in his brother's tyme on that occasion, or if he touches without any prayer at all.

Wryts are isshued out for the meiting of the English Parliament on the 19 of May, and loyall persons in severall places are choisen for members of the House of Commons, tho the phanatique Whig partie ware very busie to influence the elections; but the King came to have a great interest over the tounes, by annulling ther charters, and naming ther Mairs.

4^{to} (2^{do}) Martii 1685. His Majestie's indemnity to the Commons of Scotland arrived, and was proclaimed; (see it in my law M.S. at large).

Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the Rolls, a very old man, and Speaker of the House of Commons at his late Majestie's returne in 1660, dyes now, and is succeeded by [Sir John Churchill.]

P. 80. The Quean Dowager of Denmark, mother to Prince George, our present King's son in law, dyes at this tyme.

The Prince of Orange assures our King, his father in law, that he will not converse with nor receipt the Duke of Monmouth any more; so that he, Argile, Melvill, Stairs, &c., will scarce look on themselves as secure any more in Holland. The Marquis de Grana sent to the Duke of Monmouth and the Lady Wentworth's lodgings in Bruffells, and commanded them to remove.

Two of the Peers of England, viz. the Duke of St. Albans and Earle of Carnarvan, had a great debate at the Counsell board, which of them

had the best right to be master of the King's haulks; the case was argued by ther learned counsell.

Many printed poems came abroad on the King's death, but Flatman and Dryden's appeared to be the best.

Floyd, Bisshop of St. Asaph in Wales, having last summer published a book anent Church Governement in the Ile of Brittain, he, out of æmulation, curtaills our Scots historie as fabulous, and will not allow us to have come from Ireland and fettled heir till the year 500 after Chrif. In March 1685, came furth Sir George Mackenzie, his Majestie's advocat's printed Answer to this book, full of smart and polite learning, shewing how injurious the Bisshop is, not only to our wholle nation, but to our kings, by this calculation loping of 45 of ther royall ancestors, and feims to refute him with great conviction and satisfaction, if a Scots testimonie be not *nimis amicum* in this case, and so to be suspected. The King's advocat got great helps from others in the compiling this book, and amassing ancient historians and citations.

His Majesty having thought fit to call up our Chancellor and Treasurer to consult who should be his Commissioner to our Parliament, and to give them his private instructions thereanent, they parted on the 7^t of March, and arrived at London on the 14 March thereafter; (see this at more length alibi.) Our Archbishop of St. Andrews having, in the Bisshops' addresse to the King, craved leave to goe up, and getting permission, went away some dayes before our great men to Court.

Sir George Wakeman, physitian to the late Quean, and who was accused by Titus Oats (who is now keiped in irons till he be tryed the next terme, de quo supra,) as having undertaken to poison the late King, and escaped by ane Ignoramus jury; now, on the news of the King's death, he returns openly back to England with his lady and family.

Having red the addresse of the barristers of the Inner Temple to the present King, they thank him for continueing the uplifting the customes,

and tunnage, and poindage, for 2 reasons; 1^o, That without them the necessities of the Government cannot well be supported. 2^{do}, That if the exacting of them were delayed till the Parliament fate to renew them, ther should, in that intervall, be more export and import then should underfell all already imported, (being custome free) and then would serve the nation for many years, which would, during all that tyme, diminish that branch of the royall revenue; and that ther kings always keiped possession theirow, and were never questioned by the Parliament but in the rebellious year 1640; for its a maxime of the common, *Theſaurus regis est vinculum pacis et bellorum nervi*, a rich king keeps his people in peace and aw, whereas a poor prince, &c. can nather protect them, nor is feared.

P. 81. In our gallery of the Abbey their is set up the pictures of our hundred and eleven Kings since Fergus I., 330 before Christ, which make a very pretty show, and the eminenter of them are done *ad longum*. They have guessed at the figure of ther faces before James the I. They got help by theſe pictures that were used at Charles I's coronation in 1633, wher they all met and saluted him, wishing that as many of ther race might succeed him in the throne as had preceded him.

The King having a particular kindnesse to the Duke of Grafton, on of the late King's naturall sones by Barbara Williers, Dutcheſſe of Cleveland, because he ordinarily owned the Duke of York's interest against Monmouth, he created him governor of Suffolk, which formerly belonged to the Earle of Arlinton, his father in law; and did order North Lord Guilfoord, keeper of the Great Seall, to issue furth a writ to call him to sit in this Parliament, tho by his age of minority, within 21 years, he was not yet capable in law.

The King erects a Court of honor wher all such questions and debates may be legally determined, and declares, if any presume by duells, or other wayes, to take reparation of injuries, they shall be punished with the greatest rigor. See Rushworth's *Historicall Collections*, tome 2 part 3^d, anno 1639, page 1054, anent such a Court of honor in King Charles the

1st tyme voted a greevance, and some decissions therein; as also his account of the intended open duell betuen Ramsay and the Lord Rae, anno 1631, page 112; item, anno 1638, betuext Claxton and Lilburne ther tryall by battell, page 788.

In the end of March 1685, some of the discontented people who fled from our Western circuit to Ireland, being now perswaded ther to take ane oath, they, to the number of 100, forced some boats and came back to Scotland; (see of it in my folio law manuscript, at that tyme, page .)

The King having thought fitt to make the Duke of Queensberry, treasurer, to be his Commissioner to this Parliament, and given him his privy instructions, he honored him and our Chancellor by making them both Privy Councillors in England; and after a short stay they parted, and arrived at Edinburgh on the 8th of April 1685. Tho the Lords Carnwath, Aberdour, Lundoris, &c. ware seeking to carry the purse before him, yet he gave it to his 2^d sone: it hes £5 sterl. a-day of salary, and he hes £50 sterl. per diem. The King hes sent down some rich furnitor to remain in his palace of the Abbey: Mr. Auchinmooty is keiper of the wardrope with us. They say the Commissioner hes power to creat 12 knights; former ones had but 6.

We heard, that the Maior of the toune of Newcastle under the Line, in Staffordshire, did solemnly put on a bonfire and burn therein the bill of seclusion, passed by the late House of Commons against the present King, with the black box anent the late King's being married to the Duke of Monmouth's mother, and some of the votes of the late House of Commons, which smelled of disloyaltie against the late King. On is found guilty of treason in England, for saying the Duke of Monmouth was righteous King.

On the 18 of April, being the vigil before Easter, the King washed 52 poor men's feet, according to the number of the years of his oune age, and he touches severalls for the King's evill. He emits a new severe Pro-

clamation against duells, and certifies, whoever intices another, or brings a second with him, he will pardon none of them.

On the 23 of Aprill, being St. George's day, the King and Quean were crowned at Westminster, by the Archbishop of Canterburie, and took the coronation Oath, and heard Turner, the protestant Bishop of Elie, preach a sermon before them; (see the formula of his coronation, inthronization, and inauguration, in print besyde me.) Their ware scattered amongst the people about £500 sterling's worth of coronation medalls, made of purpofe, with fundry emblems, of ane eagle trying hir young ones by the sun, &c.

- P. 82. It is very far short of the splendor of his Brother's coronation in 1660, for it wanted the solemne cavalcade from the Tower through the city (which I believe would have been peaceable enough,) to Westminster, with the many triumphall arches by the way, (the description whereof see in print besyde me, as also in Baker's Chronicle, page 769.) Its like it was to shun expence to himselfe and the nobility, whose fortunes are low. See the ancient forms of the English coronations in the life of Richard the 2^d, in Hollinsheed, and Baker page 140; and also anent the challenge given by Dinmock, the King's champion, see Craig, Feudorum libro 3, cap. 1^o pag. 314. It hes not been ordinar to crown Queans, unless wheir they succedid failzing of male issue; yet I find Henry the 8^t complimented Anna Bullen, his lemman, and caused her be crowned. By ane act, the King declared that the Quean, on hir coronation day, would release all prisoners for debts within £5 sterling, by paying them, wheirby 80 ware liberat in Newgate. Shee was not crowned with the imperiall crown of the kingdome of England, but by a golden crown, made of purpofe, worth 300,000 lb. sterling; the jewells shee had on hir ware reckoned worth a million, which made her shine like ane angell. All the peereffes ware richly attired, and with ther coronets on ther heads. The King intended to have published a pardon, (as is usuall at coronations,) but he forboor it till he should doe it in Parliament. See the forme of our Scots corona-

tion, how it was performed at Scoon in 1650 to King Charles the 2^d, with Mr. Ro^t. Douglass's sermon, all in print befyde me. Item, King Charles I. coronation at Halirudhouse in 1633, in Rushworth's Collections at that year. They say, our present crown is not the ancient crown of Scotland, but was casten and formed of new by King James the 5^t, and that, at our coronation in Scotland, (when our present King's affairs will allow him to come and receive our crown,) he intends to revive our ancient order of the Knights of St. Andrews or the Thriftle, which hes sleept in desuetude since the said K. James the 5^t's death: see it mentioned in Monsieur d'Avitie's World, tome 1, page 331, et seq.

The English coronation oath is not verie speciall as to the Protestant or Popish religion, but runs in somewhat general termes. Of the antiquity of coronation oaths, see remarks made by me alibi, from J. Taylor's Ductor Dubitantium, and others. Ther was above 1000 dishes of meat at the feast, which followed the coronation, and many curious fyreworks; and in many townes of England the magistrats used a solemnitie and publick expressions of ther joy that day. At the coronation, the Te Deum and Veni Creator ware sung; but the narrative does not tell whither thir anthems ware sung in English or Latin, after the popish manner. Among other verses made on this coronation, (to see which shew many crouded from France and Flanders,) Elcana Setle, once the Whigs' poet, now fallen of, made a heroick poem, wher he brings in Shaftsbury, Effex, and Ruffell, (whom he calls G. Burnet's reforming pupill,) gnashing ther teeth and shaking ther snakes in hell, at the news of the Duke of York's coronation as King, and calls Monmouth,—that skulking, litle, wou'd-be-King.

Eodem 23 Aprilis 1685, did our Scots Parliament begin and ryde; but because I have sequestrat a 4to. MS. apart for the passages and occurrents of this our Parliament, (wher they may be red at great lenth,) with a litle abbreviat of them in my folio law MS. in April 1685, theirfoir, to avoid repetitions, I shall forbear to say anything more heir.

- P. 83. A rumor coming from Holland, that some ships were preparing their with powder and armes to land in Scotland ;—this put our statemen in an apprehension from Argile, and to put the country in a posture of defence. See it in my law MS. page ; see infra more of this, p. 85.

John Inglis, captain of a troupe of dragouns, lying in garrison at Newmills in the West, a house belonging to the Earle of Loudon, having tane some of these phanatiques prisoners, and tho he had power to execute them, yet keeping them alive, some of their desperat comerads breaks in upon the garrison, and rescues them to their great shame ; for which Inglis was degraded, and his place was given to Mr. George Winrahame, a bigot papist.

In April 1685, the Doge of Genoa and 4 of the Senators arrive at Paris, to complement that King, and crave him pardon for assisting Spain against him. (See of it supra pages 65 and 74, and the next page.) His Embassador also gives in a memoriall to the Spanish King ; bearing, that he hears that the Duke of Bavaria is going to marry the Archdutchesse, one of the Emperor's daughters ; and that his Catholique Majesty of Spain resolves to bestow the Spanish Netherlands on Bavaria, at least to make him Governor thereof ; which, if he doe, he will esteem it a contravention of the 20 years' truce made betwixt them, seeing the state of the Netherlands has not to be innovated during that tyme, especially by transferring them *in potentiorum adversarium* ; and that he would esteem it an invasion on his side, the Dauphin's right of succession to the Netherlands by his mother, and of his grandchild the Duke of Burgundie's right, in case the King of Spain should happen to decesse without children ; and therefore he would resent it to that degree, that tho he would keep the truce in Flanders, yet he would carry the war into the bosom of Spain. The Spanish King having advised with his counsell, returned this answer, that what he heard was news to him, and he resolved firmly to keep the peace. The French Embassador took it for a tacite allowance, and concession of the Dauphin's right, that

the Spaniard took no particular notice thereof in his answer, which is catching at shadows. The whole 17 Provinces, if in one hands, as they were in the tyme of the old Dukes of Burgundie, wold make a great kingdom, if the Emperor bestowed the tittle of it on Bavaria, or any other.

The Princes De Conti and Roche-sur-Jon, and fundry other of their noblesse, from a principle of gallantry, contrare to ther King's prohibition, have stollen out of France, and gone to Hungarie, to assist the Emperor against the Turk.

The dyet of the Estates in Poland met at this tyme, and are divided. Some moved for an act of exclusion of any from their crown who marries with a forrain prince, because it gives other kingdoms a great interest and influence among them; as they find by ther present king Sobietzkies being married to a French ladie.

A Scots minister called Mr. Alexander Taylor, [Tyler] curat at Kinetles, in Angus, hes printed at this tyme a large poem in English, of all the memorable acts of John Sobietzki, King of Poland, and particularly his relieving the siege of Vienna, supra, in 1683; with a Latin præface to him, and Prince Alexander, his sone.

In Aprill 1685, a shoemaker's wife in the toune of Selkirk, in the fouth of Scotland, brings furth a monstrous child with 2 heads, 2 hands, 2 feminine privities, and under that had the shape of any other child:—see Buchanan, in our chronicle, anent the extraordinary monster born in King James the 4th tyme, which lived till it was 28 years old; likeways remembered by Philip Camerarius in his *Meditationes Historicae, or Horæ Subcivicae*, tomo , cap. , page .

In Aprill 1685, the Secretary Lundy, and Tarbet Clerk Register, ware P. 84. created Vicounts by the King; (of which see more alibi, in my folio law manuscript.)

16 Aprilis 1685. Our late King's statue was erected on horseback in the Parliament Cloffe at Edinburgh; (see notes on it, in my folio law manuscript, at that day.)

The Dutch embassadors who ware sent over to England, to congratulat the King's arriveall at the croun, when theyr ship came by the fort at Gravesend they streiked their sail, but after they had passed they put it up again; wheirat the Governor of the fort being offended, he shot at them, that they might lower both sail and flag; this they took as an affront and indignity, and would not come up the river till they had acquainted ther masters the Stats theirwith. It was alledged, within the King's river they could not carry ther flag. However, being to treat about the affair of Bantam, (wher the English suspected the Dutch had stirred up the native Indians to dispossesse them,) this difference was composed.

When the Duke of Genoa, &c. (de quo supra, pag. praeced.) ware ready to make ther appearance, and get audience, the King of France had notice from letters intercepted by the Duke D'Estrees, that ware directed thus, To the Most Serene Doeg and Senate of Genoa; wheirat he stormed, and said, If they had 2 Dukes, on at Genoa, and another at Paris, he would have both come and submit to him. The Duke answered, that, by the constitution of ther Governement, when the Duke was absent, the power of the Republick devolved on the Senate, who choised a preses. He being at last appeased by the mediation of the Pope's nuncio, and others, they ware admitted, and made a very splendid appearance, the Duke having 5 coaches of his owne, and being in a crimson velvet gown, and was looked on as a man of fence and good parts. The French King having satified his ambitious humor, gifted each of them a gold chain and some tapestrie.

The terme being set down at London after Easter, Titus Oats is tryed for perjurie before the Lord Cheiff Justice, Sir George Jeffries, who is now made by the King a Lord Baron of Parliament; (see a litle of this supra, page 73.) His tryall began on the 8^t of May 1685. Ther was 47 witneses led against him, wheirof only ten ware Protestants; they

fwore, that from August 1677, till July 1678, Titus Oats was all that tyme at St. Omers in Flanders, and they saw him their, and consequently he had perjured himselfe, and falsely taken away the lives of Ireland, jesuite, Grove, Pickering, and many others, by swearing he was present with them at London thesse moneths, and at their consults, wher they devised the death of the late King, and the destru&tion of our religion, and carried them from chamber to chamber to get ther hands and subscriptions theirt; as also, they bound another perjurie on him. He subpœna'd fundrie witnesse, members of the last Parliament, to prove that both the Houses of Peers and Commons had found the said Popish Plot proven, and that it depended not single on his evidence, but many others had concurred with him in ther depositions. Yet this proceedor with Oats (whatever willian he is) seemed strange to some; for, 1^{mo}, That ther was such a plot as he discovered is evident beyond all contradiction, (tho some of his circumstances might be added,) by Coleman's letters, Edmondbury Godfree's murder, the notes of Parliament, the late English Chancellor's confession, &c.; and that being never yet disproved, why the author of the discovery P. 85. should be thus triumphed over by the Papists. 2^{do}, 37 of the witnesses are Papists, his inveterat mortall enemies. 3^{tio}, How could they positively depone, that, for the space of a year, he was constantly at St. Omers, and never in London, for the distance betuixt the 2 is not so great, but in a very few days, yea, in on week, he might be in both.

His sentence, on the 16 of May, was, first, to be degraded from his doctorall and preiftly office and vestments; 2^{do}, to be 2 severall days scourged; 3^{tio}, to stand 3 severall dayes on the pillory; 4^{to}, to pay 1,000 merks sterling fyne for each perjurie; 5^{to}, to suffer perpetuall imprisonment; 6^{to}, to be pillorized annually 3 tymes a year. This great severity was execute on him because ther law does not punish perjurie with death, (tho this ignominious sentence to ane ingenuous spirit is worse then hanging;) of old it was capital; then, the cutting the tongue; at last, they mitigated it to whip-

ping and pillory. This rigor was tryfted with the fitting doune of the Parliament of England. He boor this with ane impudent courage, and mocked the court, and boldly told, he was suffering all this for the truth, ouning all he said was true. Our printed relations boor, that the common peeples were furiously intraged againft him, calling him 100 bloody rogues and villians; which, if reall, is a true character of that beaft the populace, for within theſe few years they were crying him with Hofanna's as the great ſavior and preſerver of the nation; now the mobilee cryes Crucify, &c. However, it appears all the vulgar did not take pleaſure in his ſuffering, for ſome of them brook the pillorie wheir he had flood; for which ſeveralls were apprehended and puniſhed. It was alledged, the hangman favored him in the 1st whipping. His ſiſter gave in a petition to the Court of King's Bench, to remit the 2d ſcourging; but the anſwer ſhee got was, he deſerved to be hanged, and he ſhould have no favor. (Vide infra, page 104, ane act againſt perjurie, and Dangerfield's caſe.)

On the 15 May 1685, we had ane account from Orkney, by Mr. Murdoch Mackeinzie, biſhop ther, and others, that the late Earle of Argile had touched their with 3 ſhips, (de quo ſupra, page 83;) and having ſent Mr. William Spence, who lately was tortured by the Privy Counſell, and on Mr. Blacketer, ane outed miniſter's ſone, on land to try the pulſe of the peeples, and they being apprehended and brought in priſoners to the Caſtle of Kirkwall, he ſhoot of a long boat with 50 men, and they ſeized on 7 perſons, 3 gentlemen of the name of Grahame, and brought them priſoners to his ſhips. Then he wrote a letter to the Biſhop craving back his tuo men, otherwayes whatever uſage they met with, the hoſtages he had tane by way of reſpriſeall ſhould meit with the ſame. But the Biſhop refuſed; wheiron, he took a veſſell lying ther with meall and money, and ſayled about the North Iles; and within a few dayes we heard he was come towards his oun country, in theſe Western Seas, betuen Scotland and Ireland, and had firſt landed at the Caſtle of Dunſtaſnag, (wher our marble

chair long flood;) then he entred Kintyre, and Campbeltoun, and the Ile of Bute, and plundered meall and cattell and all that he judged for his ufe. It was reported, he had about 500 weill appointed men with him in armes, and about 20,000 stand of armes for horfe and foot, for he expected many both in England and Scotland would run in and joyne with him; and he emitted 2 Proclamations and Declarations; on, a very long deduction of all the grievances thir nations hes groaned under thesse 20 years, with a specious pretence of religion, now made threadbare by all rebells. The shorter on shews, he is only come to recover his estate unjustly tane from him, and to vindicat them from the usurpation and tyranny of the present King; and in the long on he insinuates, his brother the late King was dispatched P. 86. to the other world by unlawfull means, and that he is restored to his estate by the righteous air, meaning Monmouth, and therfor requires all his waffalls to come in to his assistance. Campbell of Auchinbreek (who holds his lands to be Lieutenant Generall to Argile, but this will not allow him to help Argile against his King,) came in to him with 200 men; for which a summons of treason is raised against him in order to his forfaitor. Argile, minding the former animosities and discontents in the country, thought to have found us all alike combustible tinder, that he had no more adoe then to hold the match to us, and we would all blow up in a rebellion: but the tymes are altered, and the people are scalded so severely with the former insurrections, that they are frighted to adventure on a new on. The Privy Counsell, tho they despised this invasion, yet by proclamations they called furth the wholle heritors of Scotland, as weell above 100 tb. Scots of valued year as below it, with the militia and standing forces, which will make a great army, upwards of 60,000 men; but are to be divided in 3 camps, on at Selkirk with Claverhouse, to secure against any insurrection in the borders of England, another at Stirling for the Hylanders, and a 3^d at Glasgow. The Marquis of Atholl was commanded away to Innerarie to assist Ballachan, who had 500 men theirabouts, and the Duke of Gordon was

to joyne him with his men ; and by a speciall commiffion from the King, the Earle of Dumbarton, brother to Duke Hamilton, a ftrict papift, was employed (without taking the Teft,) to command his cheiff with Dalzeel by a cumulative power ; for in a civill combuftion, all hands may be fett a work to extinguiſh the fyre, whither Papift or Proteſtant, tho it armes our old enemies the Popiſh faction. This hoſt and expedition puts the country to a waſt expence, more then 2 year's ceſſe, and all againſt ane inconfiderable enemy ; but our ſtateſmen's fear was not ſo much, what Argile could doe himſelfe, (tho many country peepſe flockt into him,) as the apprehenſion of the diſcontented party in England ſhould riſe with him under the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Gray, to his aſſiſtance. But the Engliſh Parliament complying with the King's demands, and the accord betuixt them, ſeimed to cut of much of his hope this way, to his no ſmall diſappointment. It was much debated, who had contributed to the outreiking Argile in this deſperate interprize ; for the 30,000 lb. ſterling he had been long ſeiking from England, and which, by the diſcovery of the plot ther in June 1683, ceaſed, would not have done it. Some ſuſpected the Count D'Avaux, the French ambaffador at the Hague, whoſſe maſter finds this King of a harder metall then his brother, and is willing (tho they be both of on religion,) to cut him out work at home. Others blamed the Eaſt India Companies in Amſterdam, becauſe of our King's demands for Bantam. Some named the Duke of Brandenburg. Whowever, ere any rationall men would truſt him with ſo much money, armes, and ammunition, and before ſouldiers would follow him, he behooved to lay a probable plan of his deſigne, and convince them it was feaſable, elſe they would not part with ther money, nor venture ther lives and fortunes ; and Argile had alwayes the reputation of fence and reaſon : and if the Whigs at Bothuel-bridge in 1679, had got ſuch a commander as he, it's like the rebellion had been more durable and ſanguinarie. But now the country is ſo frighted and wearied, that it is no wonder they have no propenſity to

join with him; and theſe wild phanatiques in Galloway do even ſtill rail on him, as on who had brok ther Covenant and joyned with the late King and his governors to oppreſſe them, and would have him firſt giving ſignes of his repentance, ere they concur with him; but the truth is, they are inclinable enOUGH to run in to him, but the forces lying amongſt them ſtops and intercepts ther paſſage. Argile did indeid ſend the fierie croſſe (which is a long ſtick fyred at the end, ſet upright in ſome hy conspicuous place, to raiſe the country according to ther cuſtome,) throw his hylands; but ther came not in above 2000 men to him, and many of them joyned throw fear. His lady, and my Lord Neill his brother, and his ſone James, ware ſecured priſoners in Edinburgh, and they ware threatned, that as he uſed the Orkney priſoners, ſo ſhould they be uſed: he had with him 2 of P. 87. his ſones, Charles and John. They report a pleaſant ſtory of on of the Orknay captives, called James Stewart; that he told Argile,—‘I know you have a reſponce that you ſhould have in your company James Stewart, of the blood royall, which you thought would be James Duke of York, the preſent King; but your vizard hes deceaved you, for I am of that name, and deſcended of the Earle of Orknay, who was King James the 5th baſtard ſone.’ Spence and Blackater ware brought to Edinburgh from Orknay by ſea, on the 6th of June.

At the firſt rumor of Argile’s coming, it was generally concluded to be but a politique ſtratagem of our ſtatſmen, made to give a cullor to raiſe our forces at the ſame nick of tyme with the doune fitting of the Engliſh Parliament; but when it proved reall, our poſture of readineſſe was thought weill tryſted to overaw the Engliſh Parliament. Argile’s firſt cryme was look’t on by all as a very ſlender ground of forfaitor; but his conſpiracy and rebellion ſince hath expounded what he meant by his Explanation of the Teſt too weill. And this invaſion of his hes cauſed the pannells before the Parliament, eſpecially the Ceſnockes, to be the more violently inſiſted againſt, and ſtopped the mouths

of such as otherwayes would have ouned them. Captain Mackeinzie of Siddy, having notice of a rendezvous Mr. Charles Campbell was making in Kintyre, he laid himselfe in ambuscade, but being discovered, he only killed 2 or 3 of them, and took as many prisoners.

About the 4th of June, Argile hearing some of the King's men of war had come to the West Seas, over against Air, he drew in his ships, to evite drowning or burning, into Iland Greg, a narrow creik in Cowell, near Lochfin, and fortified it, so that it would be easie with his cannon to stop all acceffe. But the news of this coming to Edinburgh, the statfmen thought he had deserted the sea, and now would study to surprize some streth at land, as Dumbarton or Stirling; wheiron the militia of Edinburgh was instantly commanded to march to Stirling, tho it was Sunday. Sir John Cochrane with some of his men landed at Greinock, and being charged by Houfeton, Carfeburn and his nephew, my Lord Cochrane, and the gentry of that country, he retired, and they shot ther pistolls after him; but he discharging a canon amongst them, they fled in great hast and disorder, for it is not to be expected that our heritors and militia (the most part of whom are dropping away already, and refuse to swear to ther cullors,) will engage in any action farder then as a reserve, and to make a shew, for the brunt of the battle most ly on the Hylanders and the standing forces; but they being few, not 3000 men, and disperfed, cannot be in all places, nor weill spared from the posts they are in, which, if they ware evacuated, the discontented peeple ther might rise in armes upon ther back. On of Argile's ships chased up a yaught of the King's (for they cannot indure shot) up Clyde, till it got shelter under Dumbarton Castle, and yet it was in such disorder it had few or none of its guns mounted and litle amunition, of which and of armes ther was scarcity enough; but the King, in the Tygar frigate, with West and Bourn the two English witneffes, hath sent doune a great quantity of poulder and armes to Edinburgh Castle, to the value of 6000 lb. Sterling. We had likewayes ane expresse

from England bearing, that the King's ships had taken at Harpoole, in the West of England, a ship going to joyne with Argile, with 5000 stand of mo armes in it, (but Argile had already mo armes then he had men to give them to, unlesse they be designed for some insurrection in Wales, or some other place in the West of England, wher they are much addicted to Monmouth, and disaffected to this King,) and some Dutch officers. This may give great light (if true) to discover who furnishes this rebellion abroad. Some maliciously said, it was on of the King's owne ships that was taken, and he only gave it out to be a ship going to the rebels, that he might discourage any insurrection in England, (seeing the King's good successe,) or any mo to joyne with Argile. Ther was a warrand of our Privie Counsell, that such a number of the militia should be picked out as P. 88. ware the prettiest men, and best armed, and to take the 20 dayes pay or loan money from the rest and dismisse and send them home bare. But Erroll's men at Aberdein made ane uproar and mutinie, and said, they had hearts to fight as weill as they that ware choisen, and would nather retorne nor quite ther pay; and being commanded by Boyne to lay doune ther armes, they resisted, and discharged ther fuses and killed some of ther neihbours. These northern shires come hither so willingly, in hope of robbing and spoiling; but our southern militia men hardly waited on this reforme, but many of them threw away ther armes and ran home, and they will never be got obedient to discipline, and orderly, till some of them be hanged, for flieng from ther cullors, and be a terror and example to others. By a Proclamation the exportation of oats and meall was discharged with us, that our armie might be the better served; yet Kelburne, and the other comisars of the army, did cruallly exact 12 and 13 lb. for the boll of meall. (See more of Argile's affair infra, pag. 91.)

In May 1685, dyed with us the Earle of Hadington, a worthy gentleman of much hopes, to the greiff of all honest men. The Prince Palatine of the Rhyne dyed also at this tyme, a young man, our King James's great

grandchild by his daughter. They say, the Duke of Newbrugh, as nearest agnat, (but is a papist, which is sad in a protestant cuntry,) takes possession of his dignity and estate; but his sister, the Dutchesse of Orleans, expects the moveables. Princess Anne of Denmark, our King's 2d daughter, is a little after this brought to bed of a daughter, baptized Mary after the Queen's name.

On the 19 of May 1685, late downe the English Parliament. In preparation thereto, the King sent away to Scotland any popish officers he had about him, (lest the English Parliament should take offence at their being employed in England,) as the Earle of Dumbarton, Major George Winrame, Captain Maxuell, on Barclay, &c.; and they got all places heir, tho our Test be stricter against them than the English. Then the King created 8 or 9 peers; as Sir George Jeffries, Cheif-justice, (of obscure birth, but bold,) Mr. Jermayns, &c. are made Lord Barons; some said, he feared a faction against him in the House of Peers, and this was to please and ballance them. The former Kings of England, the very first day of the downe sitting of their Parliaments, used to declare in a Speech by themselves and their Chancellor, the causes of his convening them; the King did not follow this method, but by Guildford, Lord Keeper, desired the House of Commons to returne and take the accustomed Parliament oaths, viz. their negative Test against transubstantiation, &c., and to choose a Speaker, and then he would call them and impart unto them his mind. And accordingly, they having been 2 dayes in taking the oaths and choosing a Speaker, (viz. Sir John Trevor, whom the King had recommended to them, a lawyer, and who had formerly been on the country side, but was now converted,) they presented him to his Majesty on the 22^d of May, who approved of their nomination, and he modestly declined it; whereon he craved of his Majesty the 3 usual preliminaries; 1^o, That the House of Commons might have free access to his Majesty when their affairs required. 5^{do}, That what should be uttered in the House might

not be misinterpreted, but the freedome of speach construed to the best and most charitable fence. 3th, That ther persons, servants, and goods might be free from arreifts, and legall distresse during the Parliament; all which his Majesty, according to custome, granted. Then the King delivered to both Houses his Speech, we have printed; wheirin he differs much from his brother's style, and signifies his pleasure in very peremptorie termes, that it will not be ther best way to feed him from tyme to tyme with supplies, for that will not praevaill with him to gather them the oftner P. 89. together; then he acquaints them with Argile's rebellion in Scotland, and hopes they will give him a fuitable supply against the same. And they having on the 23 of May signified to his Majesty, that by ane act they would settle all the revenue of tonnage and poundage on goods exported and imported, (nota, tho this expired with his brother, yet, supra page 77, we see he exacted it still,) with the imposition and excise on bear and ale, given to his late Majesty for his life, that it should be also due and payable to his present Majesty during his lityme, for they are not so rash in annexing it to the crown, as we, to be a good example, did with our excise; and that they would stand by him with ther lives and fortunes against Argile and all other conspirators; he, (without giving them thanks, as his brother used to doe,) with a very dry complement, tells them, they could doe no lesse in consulting ther owne security. And in his Speech of the 30 of May, he craves a farder supply; and to flatter the genius of the nation, he tells them in a style wain enough, that he hopes to raise the reputation of England beyond what any of his predecessors; and what they shall give him, he promises to imploy to no other use then what it is given him for. Wheirupon the House of Commons vote him a farder supply upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, and sugar, for carrieng on the Scots war, and his other extraordinar expences of the navy, ordnance, &c. Some ascribed this compliance of the House of Commons with the King more to fear then love, and that he took the

true way of treating Englishmen, in King Henry the 8th minatory forme, that as he would invade no man's properties, so he would quite none of his owne rights and prærogatives; and that he began with them as he intended to end: for the old distich holds true, *Anglica gens, optima flens, pessima ridens*; with too much prosperity they turne unsupportably insolent, so that it is not safe to flatter or cajole them; for fundry of the Members of this House of Commons are disaffected, but are borne downe by the major part, who syde with the King, the elections in counties and burrows being so manadged, that by the limitations of the new charters gevin them, and excommunications and other methods used to debar such as they doubted, they got many of them to the King's owne mind; which was a point his late brother could never of late compasse, tho he had as much of his people's love as the present King hes, only he was not so much feared by them. It being moved by some of the members of the Lower-house, that a discriminating mark might be set on such of them as had been for passing the Bill of Seclusion of his present Majesty when Duke of York, the Earle of Middleton, who sits in that house as representing the county [town] of [Winchelsea], signified, that he had his Majesties warrand to tell them he would not suffer any notice to be taken of that affair, for he had both forgiven and forgotten what injuries ware done him when Duke of York, and hoped they would doe nothing to make him remember them, which was very generous; but thesse votes are to be expunged out of the Journals of the house. On motioned, that ane Adresse should be made to his Majesty, for securing the Protestant religion, and to put the A&ts in execution against Popish dissenters and others: which being voted, it carried in the negative, that no such Adresse nor A& be made; but that they rely and acquiesce upon his Majesties royall word and solemne promise for ther religion, dearer to them then ther lives; wheiron they are more complaisant and tame then our Parliament is yet, for we have past ane A& for religion, such as it is.

The King has advanced on Collonell Talbot, (a papift, againft whom the former Parliaments made many addreffes to have him removed from his Majefty,) to be ane Irifh Earle; but withall, he hes made the prefent Duke of Northfolk, tho a proteftant, on of the Knights of the Garter.

It was obferved, that the Marquis of Worcefter, eldeft fone of the Duke of Beaufort, was elected by 4 feveral burrows: In the Upper-houfe on may vote by his proxie, fo that a lord having 5 proxies from abfent peers, he hath ther 5 votes befide his oune; but in the Lower-houfe, it was thought ther could be no voting by proxies; but being chofen for mo places, he behooved to elect which of them he would reprezent, (which certainly he behoved to doe with us, tho we P. 90. allowed it to the Lords fpirituell and temporall, by the 7th a& in 1617; but refcinded by the 20 a& in 1640,) and he could not vote for all thefe 4 places who had chofen him. I find 2 of our firname members of this Parliament, the on Sir John Lauder of Loutherrhall, for Weftermuirland, the other Sir John Loutherr of Whytehaven, for Cumberland.

Argile's invafion and infurre&tion having occafioned Scotland to be all in armes and a pofture of defence, at the very tyme of the doune fitting of the Englifh Parliament, with the feverity ufed (fupra pag. 84.) againft Titus Oats, contributed very much to induce the Englifh Parliament to a compliance with the King, which difappointed Argile's defigne exceedingly;—yet it feims he promifed himfelfe [little] from the Commons houfe, as it was elected and conftitute; for in his large Declaration he exclaims againft them as packit, and caballed, and elected by fraud and injuftice. Some expected that the Englifh Parliament fhould have ifhued out a commiffion of array, that the King might raife ane army for fecuring England, whille ther neighbour's houfe is in a flame, *Tunc tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet*; for the King, by ther law, cannot preffe all betuixt 60 and 16, to rife in defence of ther country, with 40 dayes provifion, as he can doe in Scotland. (See Ruffworth and other Englifh wryters of thefe com-

miffions of array.) If the King had ane army up, it's like he would not difband it fo eafily as his brother did his. In choifing ther members of the Houfe of Commons, they are not tyed up (as we are) to elect only fuch as have ane intereft in the fhire or burrow which they are to represent; but with them, on who hes no land in the county, and is not yet fo much as ane honorarie burgeffe, may be choifen to fit in Parliament for them, and commonly they employ lawyers; but a bill muft be red three Parliament dayes ere it can paffe, in which pra&tife they have a great advantage of our præcipation in hurrying it instantly throw.

Some bills were given in to the Houfe of Commons, craving leive to cut of ane intayll of lands, and to fell for paying debts or to contract debts; fome ware granted, others of thame refused. Licence is craved for the Earle of Offory, to give him a power to grant a joynture to his Lady. A bill moved, that feing St. Martin's in the feilds in London, is too fpacious a parifh, that the parifhioners, upon ther ounç charges, be allowed to erect a new parochiall church their, to be called St. James's. Item, another called St. Anne's Church. Item, ane a&t to reedifie St. Paul's fteeple and fpire. Ane a&t is pafte for the exportation of leather, and the shoemaker's petition againft it was rejected. A bill fent doune from the Houfe of Peers to the Commons, to reverfe the forfaultor and attainder of the Vicount Stafford for the Popifh plot, pafte in December 1680, fupra; and to reftore his airs. 2^{do}, That ane a&t be made, hindring minors to marry without ther parent's content, and even restraining them for fome competent fpace after ther father's death. 3^{tie}, Ane a&t allowing his Majeftie to require carriages (Angaria) when he travells or marches throw the countrie, or his navies by fea, and his armies by land. A committee is named to infpect the expired laws, and to confider how far they deferve to be renewed. Sir John Talbot brings in a lift of 21 of them. A motion is brought in, that befide the Court of aequity and confcience, for curbing the rigor of the common law, kept at Weftminfter, (which was fo crouded as could not difpatch all)

3 other might be erected, viz. at Southwark, Saint Martin's, and the Liberties of the Tower. For incouradging the woollen manufa&ture, as they had formerly enacted, that all should be buried and wrapped in woollen; so now they ordaine, that all gentleweemen, shall, at leaft for fix months each year, wear clothes of woollen, and all coaches be lined theirwith, and that all Scots' pedlars, called Haukers, be discharged; our late prohibition of wearing wooll is on another politique, *de quo alibi*; and that all weemen below the degree of gentleweemen, be ordained to wear hats of woollen. (See more of the English Parliament's actings, *infra* page 103.)

In the end of May 1685, dyed the Marquis De Grana, Governor of the P. 91. Spanish Netherlands. They speak of the Duke D'Uzeda to succeid him; but the dormant commiffion being broke open, it was found that Dom Francisco D'Aguirto, the Marquis del Pico de Velasco, *maître-de-camp* generall, governe for the interim, till the King of Spain thought upon another.

At this tyme, the senate and republick of Venice raifed waft fummes of money from fundry roturier and plebeian families, who ware become very rich, such as Seigneur Sandi, &c., and desired to be incorporat and immatriculat unto the number and rank of the noble Venetians and Senatorian order; which was granted some of them on the payment of one hundred thousand ducats for each person.

The Despote, (Prince,) of Moldavia, called the Hospadar Duca, taken the laft summer by the Poles, and who offered a waft fumme, 100,000 crouns, for his ranfon, he dyes at this tyme at Leopold ther prisoner; so they lost the money.

Supra pag. 85 et seq., we have given some account of Argile's rebellion; to bring it now to its period we shall heir joyne it all together. Argile finding his party was loosing their courage, having left ther ships, (yet Julius Caesar, and W^m. of Normandie called the Conqueror, when they invaded England, they brunt ther ships to præclud and cut of all

hopes from ther men of flying that way,) and finding he did not performe his wain promifes to them, that all the country would rife with him as fo much combuftible tinder, and that he would get 20,000 men to give his 20,000 ~~land~~ of armes to, he now feids them with the milk of a letter he faves he had receaved from the Duke of Monmouth, that he was in armes in England, and, to infufe fpirits in them, he added, he was victorious; and this he infinuats in his letter, wherby he invites Maccallafter of Louip to come in to him. (See it in print.) Our King having complained to the Dutch Embaffador that Argile was furnifhed by ther connivence, the Hollanders, to pleafe him, offered to emit ane edi&t, difcharging the exportation of armes for 3 moneths, that no more affiftance might goe to Argile; and the Prince of Orange, on a letter from the King of Brittain his father in law, orders the 3 Scots regiments lying their to be immediatly shipped for Scotland, to aide us againft Argile; but when they ware at fea, Argile being taken, the P. Counfell employed on Captain Bird in his fhip, to goe and acquaint them that they might returne; and he did fo, finding them at St. Ebbe's head. The late King, in regard of the miftakes between him and his Parliaments, had left the brazen (wooden) walls of England, ther fhipping, in a very bad cafe.

It was thought very od, that in the Duke of Gordon's march to Inner-airey, on night, his horfes and theffe of all the heritors with him, did take fuch a madneffe as fome to break ther necks, others to wound themfelves, many ran 20 miles, fundrie ware never got again, and no caufe can be given for it.

The King's forces could not agree among themfelves, for Captain J. McKeinzie, fone to the Bifhop of Orknay, having been defigned to be adjutant to the Proveft of Edinburgh, as Collonell of the militia regiment of that toun, Lieutenant Collonell Adam Rae taking this as a refle&tion on his military skill, offered to fupply the Proveft's part, which C. McKeinzie refented, and was made to train the Fyffe militia regiment;

and the 2 regiments meeting at Stirling, and striving who should march on the right hand, M^cKeinzie did batton Rae with a kaine, on the head of the 2 regiments, and Rae drawing, he retired into the mids of his oune picks; but Generall Dalzeill coming upon them, kepted the 2 regiments from ingadging, yet put C. M^cKeinzie so far in the wrong, that he affirmed, he deserved deprivation and a counsell of war.

The 2^d. accident was more lamentabill, because more fanguinary. Sir Ewen Camron of Lochyell's men, throw mistake in not understanding the word, being Irishes, at leift Hylandmen, fall upon a party of the Perthshire gentlemen, to the number of 12, commanded by John Grame, postmaster, and, under pretence of being Argyle's men, (whither the P. 92. mistake was innocent or wilful, to get their spoill,) they kill 5 of them, viz. Pearson of Kippencroffe, Paull Dog of Ballingrue, Linton of Pittendreich, Naper of Balquhapple, and . This was a very sad and unwarrantable mistake, and deserved a severe rebuke.

Then the news came, that, on the 17th of June 1685, the King's ships had ventured in upon Argile's ships, and taken them with all his canon, arms, and ammunition, and the fort of Ellangreig, with his standart, which was sent away immediately to the King at London, its motto was engraven on it, 'For God and Religion against Poperie, Tyranny, Arbitrary Governement, and Eraftianisme.' Argile finding he could keep his ships no longer, he resolved to make them uselesse, and doe all the mischief imaginable with them; he considered how many howers it would take ere the King's ships, with the help of the tyde and wind, could reach his, accordingly, he plants a train of powder, and contrives it so, by the lenth of the match which was to burne ere it came to the train, that the match should last ay till the King's ships had buirded them, and then the train should fyre, and blow them all up. This was a mischievous project, and had near taken effect, but the few marinells he had left aboard tyed, discovered it; and it was so near, that the match was within

a few inches of the train and wholle magazin of powder, when the Captain of the King's ship came aboard, who instantly extinguished that match; but, lest that should only be a blind to beguile them, and ther might be other secret trains laid in the ship, he very prudently caused cover the wholle powder with water, so it would not kindle. Then he seized on all the arms, and other provisions left. Being thus deprived of his ships, it was wondrous how he subsisted so long; but this may be ascribed to the unaccessible starting holes this Hyland country affords, for Heylin, in his Cosmography, in the Description of Scotland, page , tells, from a Speech of King James the 6th to the Parliament of England in 1607, that our old Kings ware beholden to the bogs, and other fastnesses of that country about Argile and Dunstaffnage, whither they commonly fled, and drove all the cattell before them, so that the English, being destitute of all necessaries, ware forced to give over the conquest. Its hoped this rebellion in both his kingdomes, in the beginning of his reigne, will make the King more attentive and moderate in his government, and not to follow any counsell to alter our religion; for, if our phanatiques find themselves obliged in conscience to fight against Episcopacy, *multo magis* will they rise against the introduction of Poperie. On the 19th of June, in the morning, we got the news at Edinburgh, that Argile was apprehended running away from his men, and leaving them; not dying upon their head as Catiline (*teste Sallustio*) did; as also, his printer is tane, who had printed his long and short declarations, and many of the common people. Some said that the King complained, that, if his statemen had allowed and advised him to have made his Indemnity *in regiminis initio* larger, these poor people would not have so flocked in to him; and their dispersion will make a new fleece of guilt on the refettters, whereby many innocent heritors shall again be brought under the statemens reverence. That morning the

P. 93. news of Argile's taking came to Edinburgh, the Colledge of Justice, by order of the Privy Counsell, ware to be modelled in a troupe, but the news

made it needlesse. The night before Argile's taking, and the disperſion of his forces, he had a Counſell of war, wher he propoſed, firſt, that, ſeeing the King's forces under the command of the Earle of Dumbarton was come within a mile of them, it was fitt immediatly to fall upon them, and fight them whille they ware weary; this was reje&ted by Sir John Cochrane, and Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, (who had ane accumulation of reaſons againſt every thing that was propoſed, being never ſatiſfied with anything he met with.) Then Argile moved, that they ſhould march ſtraight forward to Glaſgow, and he doubted not but they might eaſily ſurprize it, ther being nothing to guard it but Winton's Militia regiment of Eaſt Louthian, and by it they would both get proviſions and breathing to look about them; in this he was alſo outvoted as a dangerous attempt. So ther nixt reſolve was, to croſſe over to the ſouth ſide of the river of Clyde to Renfrew, at that fuird called Kirkpatrick fuird; by which they had this advantage, that, the ſea being out, they paſſed over eaſily, whereas, in the morning, my Lord Dumbarton and his forces miſſing the rebels, and hearing they had croſſed the river, and attempting to doe the like, ther was no riding it, the ſea being in, ſo that he behooved ather to ſtay till the ebbe tyde, or goe to Glaſgow bridge, which laſt he choiſed. But this ſtratageme did caſt him half a day behind; however, Providence infatuated the rebels, ſo that this advantage of marching ſignified them nothing, for Sir John Cochrane, thinking himſelfe in his oune ground, undertook, with the help of guides, to condu&t them ſafe in to Galloway, and ſo jank their ennemy; and if they fand ther reception ther not ſecure, then to march ſtraight to the Engliſh border. But, on the 18^t of June, in the morning, being Thurſday, they fall into a bog, wher all their horſe and baggage is myred; and during the tyme they are diſimboguing themſelves, a detached party of dragouns, under the command of the Lord Roſſe and Captain Clelland, comes upon them. Before this tyme, Argile had left them, and deſired every on to ſhift for himſelfe. Sir John Cochrane for-

told him his destiny, that the country people would feize on him as a fragler, and he would be carried in Dundonald, his father's coach, to Edinburgh, which came to passe, only Sir John Cochrane did not forsee his oun fatalitie. Sir John Cochrane seeing that party of the King's forces approaching, he took up his ground within a fauld dyke, so hy that nothing was seen but ther head pieces: though he, with some 300 men, ware so advantageously posted, yet Captain Clelland, with more zeall than diferetion, charged them and was killed on the plate. A bullet grazed on my Lord Roffe's breift plate, (to which, nixt to God, he was beholden for his life,) and from that rebounded on his face, but did him litle or no hurt. Sir Adam Blair younger of Carberry was shot in the neck, and Sir William Wallace of Craigie, in the thigh, but none of them dangerously wounded; on Dundas, a lieutenant, had his arme shot away with a blunderbush. The service was so hot, and the ground so weil defended by Sir John Cochrane and the rebels, that the dragouns seing Clelland, ther Captain, killed, would not come up, so the rebels escaped to Blackftoun, beyde Paisley, and in the night tyme, dissipated and escaped by the help

P. 94. of the darknesse; though the nixt day, many of the Hylanders and other common bodies ware apprehended stealing away home.

As to the singular and providentiall way of Argile's taking, it was this: seing ther affairs marred, and ther march retarded by falling in that boog, and having caused Seton fyre a heathery moor, to impede, by the mist, the ennemies pershuit of them; he withdraws from the body of his forces with 2 men, and thinking he would be lesse suspect alone, he dismisses them, and tryfts them to meet him at night at such a place in Galloway. Thus, ryding all alone on a litle horse, he comes to crosse the water at Inshinnan, beside Paisley, ther 2 serving men to Sir John Shaw of Greinock, are ryding behind him, dryving ther master's baggage horse, and it being weary, they resolve to take that countryman's horse, (for he was disguised, and had a bonnet on,) from him, and set him to his foot:

they designed no more, so that if he had quite his horse, he had escaped that bout; but he not knowing their designe, did, on their crying and perswading him, turne about and fyre a pistoll or 2 at them, (for he had 3 on him,) and then took the water; but a webster dwelling ther, under Semple of Beltries, being awakned with the noice, came furth with a broad sword, and while the other 2 ware capitulating with him, for to let him goe for some gold he offered them, the weaver being in drink, and so stouter than the rest, swore he would not part with him, for he was on of Argile's men; wheron Argile attempts to fyre at him, but the morse being wet with the river water, it would not goe of: wheron the weaver had leifure to draw his sword, and it was so rusty it cracked in the coming out, and with it he gave Argile a great skelp over the head, and so stunned him that he fell in the water, and in the fall cryed, Ah! unfortunate Argile; wheron they lifted him up, and being recovered, carried him away prisoner to Sir John Shaw, their master, saying, that he lyed in calling himselfe Argile, for he was but on of his men. When Greinock saw him, he presently knew him, tho he had a long baird, for he had suffered it to grow ever since his escape, and had resolved never to take it of till he ware redressed; however, when prisoner, they caused him lett have it. He offered immediatly his purse to Sir John Shaw, wherein was 130 guinees, according to the laws of war, and was conveyed in to Glasgow tolbuith. On which the Earle of Winton, governor of that place for the tyme, wrote in a letter to the Chancellor, telling him he had now the great traitor Argile in his custody; which was so acceptable news to our great men, that they immediately dispatched an account of it to London, by an expresse, with Winton's letter to the King, because it would contribute and influence much to discourage Monmouth, and any more from joyning with him. Argile was extreimly damped all that night after his taking; but getting leasure to recollect his thoughts, he resolved to make a vertue of necessity, and put the best face on his misfortune he could, so he did not ap-

pear so confus'd and embarras'd the next morning; but Dumbarton being come in to see him, and he taking out his snuff-box, and Dumbarton craving a sight of it, and looking to the sculptures and figures cut on it, he in railerie (for he cannot want his sports) told him, he would not find any crucifixes nor crosses on it, jearing his religion. Immediately the Privy Counsell sends orders to bring him in with a safe guard to the Castle of Edinburgh.

Ther was also tane at the same tyme, on Collonell John Ayliff, who P. 95. had affociat himselfe with my Lord Argyle, on this discontent, that his father being a wealthy man, worth 2000 lb a-year, he had mortgaged and lost it all in the King's father's service; and yet, on the late King's restitution, in 1660, notice was not taken of him, which provoked him to draw up with the republicans in England, and when the conspiracie broke furth in June 1683, he fled to Holland, and is named on of them in the King's printed proclamation then red in the churches; and being a gallant sojor, was induced by Argyle to come over with him, who payed him so great respect that he was content to let him command above him, and to receive orders from him, and my Lord Dumbarton had a great deference to him. This man being rudely used, and beat by Grahame of Dougaldston's men, who took him, it provoked his spirits so that, not being searched, he in the night tyme endeavored to murder himselfe by ripping his belly with a pen-knife, and giving himselfe 2 wounds; next morning Dumbarton expostulating with him for attempting so unchristianane action, he acknowledged it to be the most base and cowardly thing he had ever done in his life, but he was wearied of living; the 2 wounds being dressed were judged not to be mortall. Our historie tells us, that it was suspected, that our Secretary Maitland or Leidington poisoned himselfe at Leith in 1570, to shun a violent death. And the Earle of Effex was reported, in 1683, to have cut his owne throat in the Tower of London on that same ground. Some had indifcreitly told Ayliff he would be cruelly tortured, which tempted him to offer to "be *felo de se*. (See Ayliff execute, infra p. 117, at London.)

Collonell Richard Rumbold, another Englishman, was also taken at Lefmahaigo, by Hamilton of Raploch younger, and his militia men; (vide infra a reward for it, pag. 106.) He was flying into England, being conducted by on Turnbull, a man of Polwart's (for Polwart had secured himfelfe by flight fooner then the reft had done.) He was bold, anfwerable to his name, and killed on and wounded 2 in the taking, and if on had not been fome wifer than the reft by caufing fhoote his horfe under him, he might have escaped them all; however he undervalued much our Scots fouldiers as wanting both courage and skill. What had unfortunately ingadged him in this interprize was, that he had been from his infancy bred up in the republican and anti-monarchick principles; and he owned he had been fighting againft thefe idols of Monarchy and Prælacy fince he was 19 years of age, (for he was now past 63,) and was a Lieutenant in Oliver Cromwell's army, and at Dundy and fundry of the Scots battells; and by the difcoverie of the English phanatique plot in 1683, it was proven and deponed againft him, that this Rumbold had undertaken to kill the late King in Aprill 1683, as he fhould returne from Newmarket to London, at his oune houle at the Ry in Hogfdone, in the county of Hartford, wher he had married a maultfter's reli&, and fo was defigned the maultfter, and intended to have a cart overturned in that narrow place to facilitate ther affaffination; but God difappointed them by fending the accidentall fyre at Newmarket, which forced the King to return a weik fooner to London then he defigned, (fee all this in the King's printed Declaration); but Rumbold abfolutely denyed any knowledge of that defigned murder, tho on the breaking out of that plot he fled with others to Holland, and ther made acquaintance with Argile. It is certainly a refle&ion and leives a mark of baſeneſſe on my Lord Argile, that he fhould have affumed fuch willians and mifereants into his company as this Rumbold and 2 of the murders of the late Archbifhop of St. Andrews, viz. J. Balfour of Kinloch, alias Captain Burlie, and on Fleiming in King's-Ketle in Fyffe; and it

was also rumored that he had on Collonell Ludlo with him also, who, I find by Baker, in the death of King Charles the I., was a jurymen on the murder of that King, and on his sone's restitution did fly to Switzerland, P. 96. and live ther: all Argile's excuse was, that any who undertook such a desperat game as his, had not the choise of ther company; yet I find, 2 Chronicles, cap. 25 and [7th] v., King Amaziah reprooved by the prophet only for taking the ayde of the idolatrous Ifraelites; and tho ane army of faints cannot be got, yet Argile had looked more to his oune credit to have dismissed such infamous perfonas as thesse.

Tho the King hes reason to thank God for this successe over his enemies, yet ther cannot be much joy after a victorie in a civill war: the Romans used scarce ovations, but no triumphs in such cafes. Lucan tells us, *Bella geri placuit nullos habitura triumphos*. (See Valerius Maximus, lib. 2, cap. 8., Anto. Mathæus de Criminibus, p. 320 and 591; and the same Matthæus, p. 586, sayes, *Nihil vetat*, but *cum publica læticiu privatus dolor ob vicem mortuorum in prælio civili fit mixtus*.)

Whatever was in Argile's first transgression in glossing the Test (which appeared slender) yet God's wonderfull judgements are visible, pleading a controverfie against him, and his family, for the cruall oppressiõ he used not only to his father's, but even to his oune creditors. It was remembred, that he beat Mistris Brisbane done his stairs for craving hir annuelrents, tho he would have bestowed as much money on a staff or some like curiosity; 2^{do}. They alledge, he was the author of causing his father the Marquis goe to London, (for he hoped to procure him a pardon,) wher he was tane and sent home a prisoner, and headed. Polwart's differing with Argile in the counsell of war, minds me, that our story affords us many instances wher dissentions among our generall officers, (as at Bannockburne in Wallace's tyme, at Soloway Mosse in K. James the 5th's reigne, &c.) our animosities and pride, hath oft fatallly chattered our forces, and occasioned the losse of many battells.

Argile was brought from Glasgow to Edinburgh, prisoner, on the 20 of June, and he lingered so by the way that it was near ten a clock at night ere he arrived at the Watergate, so that his ignominious reception ther, and deduction up the street to the Castle was not so discernible. At first our rulers were so irritable, that they resolved to put all the marks of contumely on him they could; such as, a cart was provided at the Watergate, with a chair in it to bind him on, and so hurdle him up the way, the hangman leading him, or else to set him on a coal horse, all so ready ther; for it was reported, that in 1650, when the Marquis of Montrose was brought up prisoner from the Watergate in a cart, this Argile was feeding his eyes with the sight in the Lady Murrayes balcony, in the Canongate, with his daughter, his lady, to whom he was new married, and that he was seen playing and smiling with his. Montrose had the King's commission for what he did, and therefore the injuries offered him were the greater; and our statemen's anger being somewhat abated, they did not treat Argile so ignominiously as was first intended, which was to have carted him up the way, and laid him in the dungeon of the Castle with great heavy irons upon him; but seeing we condemne these rebellious times for their rigor, our great men (not knowing their own destinies), thought it no fit copy to imitate, so all that was done to him was, that he was met at the Watergate by Captain Grahame's company and the hangman, who tied his hands behind his back, and so the hangman going before him, he came up on his feet to the Castle, but it was casten to be so late that he was little seen. That day he was coming in, Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, who had been in the Rebellion, and his son Mr. Charles Campbell, were observed to light in the Canongate by some P. 97. who knew them, but notwithstanding all the search was made for them, yet they escaped.

Now, to descant a little on this reverse of fortune. There was an English prophecy, called *Catastrophe Mundi*, (de quo supra, p. 55.)

wher great things were expounded of a litle Hylander, which the phanaticks applyed to Argile; but we see by this fatall end the vanity of such expositions. The dulnesse and fillinesse of the manner of his taking is very od; Providence confounding our common opinion of things: every on reputed Argile walian and witty, and Sir John Cochrane neither, and yet Argile sneaks away from the hazard, and Sir John fights stoutly like a man; only, the greatest coward when straitned (like a cat perished in a cupboard) will fight desperately enough. For parallels of Argile's taking, I find Richard the 2^d of England returning from the wars of the Holy Land throw Austria, in Germany taken by a peasant, and brought to the Emperor, then his enemy; (so Munster in Cosmographia, pag. .) Some alledges, Charles Duke of Burgundy at the battell of Nancie, and our King James the 4th at Flodden, escaped. Abimelech (cap. ix, of the Judges, v. 53,) is killed by a woman's throwing doune a piece of a milston on his head; and Pyrrhus King of Epirus (as Plutarch relates in his life) dyed by the same fate in the siege of Argos. But this was yet more surprizing and improbable, that the generall of ane army should be apprehended by country peeple, he stragling and stealing away before the fight; and every on thought him so gallant and generous, that, rather then be so tane and brought to a scaffold, he would much more choise to fight and be killed on the field, as Rumbold answered, when he was bid render himselfe, "That he came there to fight for death, not for life." Argile had miserably deceived both himselfe and those he had persuaded to joyne with him; for, 1^o, The kingdome was not disposed to ryse so numerously as he expected; 2^{do}, Monmouth partly throw sicknesse, and partly by unreadinesse, (tho it was concerted and agreed betuen them in Holland, that he should follow him, so that both ther invasions should be at once,) was so long of landing in England. The phanaticall discontented people in Edinburgh, ware long ere they ware disabused or brought into the beleiff that it was Argile that was tane; and Mr. Spence having been

brought before the Privy Counsell, and intimate to him that Argile was tane, and he neided no more be difingenuous, now feing all would come furth, he laugh't at them, and with a very obftinate and unbelieving carriage faid, " If ye have the principall what neids ye afk theffe quæftions at me." Ther was a fearch made throw the trained bands of Edinburgh to fee if any had gone furth and joyned with Argile. His attempt is now cryed out upon as treafon, and defervedly, like Cataline's confpiracy; but if he had prospered (as Julius Cæfar did), then the vulgar opinion would have magnified the enterprize as heroick, for Seneca tells us, that *Fælix scelus virtus vocatur, et e contra infelix virtus scelus, nam totus mundus regitur opinionibus*. Yea, for on fact the judgement hes been contrare, *præitium ille ſcleris crucem tulit at hic diadema*; but *careat ſucceſſibus opto quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putet*. Many condemned Argile's conduct, 1^o, In touching at Orknay as he paſt by the North Iles, wheirby he ruined his buſineſſe in allaruming all the country ere he came to his oune Hylands, ſo that Scotland, ere he landed, was in a military poſture to receive him, tho he hoped this advertiſement would have moved people to have come in and joyned with him; but he miſtook our temper, for whatever ſecret favorers and weilwiſhers he had, they durſt not openly appear; 2^{do}, Others blamed him for not fighting Atholl before the Duke of Gordon and the other forces came up to him; and in not keiping himſelfe in his faſt ground, but coming to the champaigne country. Argile reflected on Athol as ſhunning to fight him; but wherever on is deſait ather every P. 98. accident is blamed, or elſe *quos perdere vult Jupiter hos dementat*. O the ludibrium of humane fortune! Argile in pomp and glory carried our imperiall croun before this King when Duke of York in his Parliament 1681; and now, in 4 years tyme, he is ignominiouſly led up that ſame very ſtreet by the hangman, *Quem dies videt veniens ſuperbum, (inquit Seneca Poeta Tragicas in Thyefte) Hunc dies videt fugiens jacentem*, which makes Cicero de Oratore, lib. [3.], cry out, *O fallacem hominum ſpem, fragilemque*

fortunam, quae in ipso portu saepe obruitur; see it at large in my little 8vo. manuscript History, page 83. Let all men, but especially great ones, take example at this instability of fortune's wheel, let them learn to fear God, honor their King, walk uprightly, and use their power while they have it moderately; but no beacons will direct them to hold of themselves, which pride, ambition, malice, avarice, revenge, &c. drives them headlong upon. O but a serene conscience under suffering is the best support; *Hic murus ahaeneus esto, nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*, says Horace. Let us hate and oppose the treason, but pity and pray for the guilty person their eternal state, whatever come of their body left as a sacrifice to justice. Montrose with a small handful of men gave this country work enough, and gained sundry battells; and it was once feared Argile might have done the like. If God had a mind, he might have made his handful to scourge us like Gideon's 300 leaping men, and like the 300 Lacedemonians at the Thermopylae who stopped Xerxes' vast army; we are at a great height in sin and impiety; its like punishment is near, whoever shall be God's hand or instrument; for Horace, libro 3, ode 2, tells us, *Raro antecedentem scelus Deservit pede poena claudo*; tho it come *tardo*, yet it comes *certo pede*, unless we prevent it, with Niniveh, by a serious and timely repentance. This invasion of Argile's exactly quadrates with what he proposes in his letters to Major Holmes, deciphered in the printed narrative and account of his plot, page ; where, calculating the opposition he would meet with, he calls our standing forces 3,200 men, but they are short of that by 500 men, our militia 22,000, and our heritors and their servants and attendants 50,000 men; but he lays not much stress of the war upon any of their 2 last. It was a very crafty way of writing, and speaks Gray of Creichies skill in reading and deciphering them, which perfectly aggries with the depositions taken in England, and the tryalls of the Lord Russell, of Walcot, Hone, Rouse, and the King's Declaration of that plot in July 1683; so that Argile has been hatching this rebellion

ever since his escape on the 23 of December 1682; but more closely since E. Shaftsbury fled also over to Holland in November 1682. He then beguilled Lundy, former governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, by Lady Sophia Lindfayes help, (who is now for his cause kept prisoner in Edinburgh Tolbuith); this will cause Major Whyte look better to his prisoner now. The wind Argile got from Holland (whence he set out on the 2^d of May last,) was so favorable that it brought him in a very few days to Orkney, and from that about to the North and West Isles, which made some think his witches had sold him a wind; but he has got no good wind to carry him away. By this insurrection the King may see his Protestant subjects owe him, and the Duke Gordon, Dumbarton, nor the other Papists had no hand in this victory, but the forces with my Lord Ross, and they little other, their Providence has done all; so that no party can much brag of defeat, but only the wise and overruling hand of Heaven. P. 99. I think the Webster who took him should be rewarded with a little heritage, (in such a place where Argile's death will not be regretted,) and his charter should bear the cause, and he should get a coat of arms as a gentleman, to encourage others hereafter. Argile regrets much the common people that were with him, for they are ready to take any bonds or tests, and it was not religion that moved them to rise, but rather affection to their late master and chief, or else they were compelled, and others trepanned with fair promises; and the Dutch seamen were not acquainted with his design till he had them at sea. In March and April this year, when Argile was preparing his rebellion, we had very boisterous winds, which verifies the French proverb, 'Grand vent, grand trahison.' The beginning of our King's reign is turbulent, like King Henry the 7th, (whose life is well written by Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam,) he had a controverted title to the crown: this is but a gust *Nubecula est cito transitura*. Argile, in discourse, being challenged for calling this King a tyrant, he confessed, they behoved to load him in their printed declarations as an usurper, and only

call him Duke of York, (tho he knew him to be lawfull King,) to amuse, gull, incense, and draw in the peeple, (which method John a Leyden, and Knipperdoling confesses, in Sleidan's Commentaries, they followed,) because the vulgar love alwayes to be of a quærulous temper, against all government whatsoever, (ther being no perfection from errors attainable in any,) and ther most be blinds of the losse of liberty and religion used to deceive them. Yet we see God sometymes bring his works about, even of reformation, by none of the devoteest or best instruments. God knows what brave protectors of our religion his Hylanders would have been, who nather regard nor know any religion at all. Some victories have been in the report anticipate, and heard by the information of some spirits before the news of it could come, as Livy and other historians tell us.

Mr. Rumbold was brought in to Edinburgh on the 22 June, (that same day of the moneth on which Bothuelbridge was foughten,) and, at the Watergate, was put upon a sled or hurdle, with a rope about his neck, and so drawen up to the Castle; he looked alwayes for the gibbet, thinking he was going instantly to be hanged; but he, on the 26 of June, being Friday, got a fair tryall and was execute that day; (see in my folio law MS. at that day, page .) Being told, in the Court, that Monmouth, in England, was assuming the title of King, Rumbold sayd, James Stewart had indeid advised him to assume that title, but that his best men ware republicans, who would never fight for him in that quarrell; and that James Stewart had cast the horoscope of Argile's affair, (which he said he might easily foresee, without ather the spirit of prophecy or divination,) viz.: that he would ruin all by lingring in the Isles, and not marching into the Inne country and landing in Galloway, and he beleived that might be the reason why James S. would not come alongs. As to the stock with which Argile furnished his ships and armes, Rumbold said, he thought it did not exceed 12,000 lb. sterling: how he got it, some said, ane English widow in Amsterdam, called Mistress Smith, advanced him considerably; others say,

that Polwart, Torwoodly, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, &c., went to Geneva, and to the Protestant churches of Germany, begging supply to the poor afflicted Protestants of Brittain, and thus raised a great summe; but I think it was not understood by the givers that it was to be employed in a rebellion or invasion. When Argile fled out of the castle of Edinburgh, on the 23^d of December 1681, sentence was pronounced against him the next day in absence, and the manner of his execution was referred to his late Majesty. Upon his being taken, our Secret Committee does instantly write to this P. 100. King to know his mind anent the prisoner; he, by a letter, ordains him to be executed within 3 days after their receipt of his, but leaves the manner to themselves: whereon they deliberate long, and at last the Privy Council (who are recovering somewhat of their power now, the Secret Committee beginning to divide in factions, between the Treasurer and the Chancellor's mistakes, amongst themselves,) gives instructions to the Lords of Justiciary, and they call Argile before them on the 29 of June, and intimates his old sentence to him, and ordains him to be headed the next day, and his head to be set upon the tolbuith, fixed on a hy pole. It was long debated at Privy Council, whither he should be hanged or headed, and the last carried it, (my Lord Kinnaird craving his vote for hanging him, might be marked,) the nobility stood upon their privilege of peerage, not loving to lay down a preparative against themselves, for great men are most subject to these blasts and reverses of fortune; *Summos feriunt fulmina montes*: yet I find in King James the 5th tyme, in 1537, both my Lord Glamme and the Master of Forbes hanged, if Sir G. McKeinzie hath observed aright in his Criminalls, (Title of treason, page ,) for Drummond in his story of that King's life differs: the Earle of Atholl and on Grame were cruelly tortured for murdering King James the 1; (see it in Buchanan, Drummond, &c.) Regent Morton in 1581, was only headed, (as Spotswood in his Church History, page , tells,) but such was the spite that his body lay some hours on the stage, none daring

oune it till piners carried it of. Our old Scots way of quartering, was only the cutting of the legs and the armes, (as was done with the great Montrose,) but did not divide the body, which severe practise we have only of late, since Rathillet's case, borrowed from the customes of England, whom we doe not imitate in manie better things. Some urged, that he was not to be looked on as a nobleman now, after sentence of forfaitor; yet Tiraquellus, cap. 20, de Nobilitate, and others, think ther remains so much of the *jus sanguinis*, and the character *indelibilis*, (so to speak,) as gets them that priviledge of coming to the place of execution with ther hat on, and of being *Decapitati et non in furca seu patibulo per collum suspensi*. They say Argile told the King's Advocat, he deserved rather to be in his circumstances; for by serving the statfmen to serue up his Explication of the Test to be treason, he had subverted and wrested the laws of the land. Argile did not deny but the present King's title to the croun was better then Monmouth's, (he was heard say, he was not so mean as to draw a sword for his title; and yet, if they ware fighting for a republick, they ware digging a grave to ther oune nobility, for levellers to triumph over them, but men in passionat revenge doe nothing with mediocrity;) onlie to vindicat, at leist palliat, his oune resistance, he contended he had usurped and intruded, because being a Papist he had not satisfied nor obeyed the *leges* nor *conditiones regnandi*, by taking the Coronation oath before his entry, conforme to the 8th A& of Parliament in 1567, and so he was not bound to obey him yet as his Sovereigne; but that Coronation oath is no suspensive condition nor limitation of our allegiance, tho Argile would have had the world believing it suspended him from the exercise of that power till he had secured his subjects by taking that oath. Argile (for so I have and may call him, tho some named him only Mr. Campbell, but

P. 101. the great men called him My Lord, before the intimating of his sentence to him, expressed himselfe thus, that it was litle he had to say, and he thought it not materiall whither he spoke it before or after the

sentence ; (*Etiam post sententiam reus innocentiam suam probare proteſt modo ſtatim ſine dilatione id faciat ita.* Ant. Matthæus de Criminibus, pag. 708, 746, 767, *et ſeq.* & 806 ;) that he had made his eſcape without violence or breaking of priſon ; that he was condemned the next day without citation, or hearing ; that he was informed the Parliament without citation, had alſo forfaulted him of new ; he knew that in *criminalibus numquam concluditur contra reum*, (this maxime holds only *ante ſententiam numquam concluditur*), yet he would give them no farther trouble, but that he was in God's hands and ther Lordſhips. Some thought this doome of forfaultor ſcarce well founded, being only on his Explication of the Teſt, wheiras he had committed crimes 1000 tymes more important ſince ; but to give him a new indytment on theſe was to louſe the firſt ſentence, to reflect on the Judges who had condemned him, and the Parliament who had ratified it, and his new treaſons ware open, awowed, and notorious, tho his ſentence on record bears nothing of it. The Roman law prohibits *luctum publicum in morte patriæ proditorum*.

And thus was Argyle headed on the 30 of June 1685, as his father had been in 1661. He had all the civility imaginable put upon him ; he was allowed 8 freinds to be in mourning with him on the ſcaffold, viz. the Lord Maitland, his ſone in law, (to whom he gave a paper of advices to give his daughter,) Montgomery of Skelmuirly, Campbells of Skipnage, Dunſtafnage, Carrick, Ellangreig, &c. ; he came in coach to the Toun Counſell, and from that on foot to the ſcaffold with his hat on, betuixt Mr. Annand, Dean of Edinburgh, on his right hand, (to whom he gave his paper on the ſcaffold,) and Mr. Laurence Charteris, late Profeſſor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, whom he particularly called for. He was ſomewhat appaled at the ſight of the Maiden, (preſent death will danton the moſt reſolute courage,) therfor he cauſed bind the napkin upon his face ere he approached, and then was led to it. His body, after the ſeparation of his head, by the great commotion and agita-

tion of the animall and vitall spirits, started upright to his feet till it was held doune, and the blood from the jugular weins of the neck sprung most briskly like a cascade or jette d'eau. Thus fell that tall and mighty cedar in our Lebanon, the last of ane ancient and honorable family, who rose to ther greatnesse in King Robert the Bruce's tyme, by ther constant adhærance to the king, being then Knights of Lochow, with his other 3 companions, the Seton, Lylle, and the Lauder; and continued doing good services to ther king and country till this man's father proved disloyall; and ever since, state policy required the humbling of it, being turned too formidable in the Hylands, with ther waft jurisdictions and regalities. As a great man fell in Israel, so he had been all his life the ludibrium and tennis ball of fortune; his first service was for the late King (who ever retained some kindnesse for him) in the hills in 1651, and, after being tane prisoner in 1653, he remembred when he was brought to the castle of Edinburgh, and turned up his bible, the 14th chapter of Job fell up to him 3 severall times, which he reckoned providential becaufe of the 1 v. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble:" If ever this text was verified in any, it hes been (said he) fulfilled in me; for, after his sufferings by the Ufurper, his father was scarce forfault and execute, when he was pannelled and forfault himselfe; and, having dispelled that cloud, then he fell into ane embarrasse with the Macleans for the isle of Mule; then the Test proved to him ane abyffe of troubles: However, let us justify and vindicat the Divine justice in annihilating this family (which, in the long course it hes run, could not but contract much

P. 102. filth) for ther oppreffions by which they studied to enlarge and aggrandize ther borders, and now God hath said, what you have unjustly scraped together, strangers shall enjoy it. What Argile spoke was most in the Toune Counsell house, and litle in the scaffold: in his discourse he had few reflections, he did not pray for the King, but insisted much against Poperie, which the atheisme and profanity of the age would insensibly in-

trouduce; he hoped no good Protestant doubted but the Pope was Antichrist (yet many Protestants doe now laugh at this); that he thought little once a day to be brought to a scaffold; that great men would doe weill to take example to rule in the fear of God, for they knew not but they might come to as publick a death as he; this was a warning to our present governors; he shunned to speak of his last invasion, (for certainly he knew it was against the laws of the land,) but dwelt much on the smallnes of that first cryme for which he was forfault, in the explaining the Test, and that he had peace in his owne breift, nather checking him, nor attefting any guilt on that head; and, tho he saw a door for deliverance, he was so willing to dy he would not accept of it:—see his speech. He pled much for favor to his children, but particularly for John, who, he said, only followed him without armes, not being able to fight throw a debility in his hands; he also recommended the poor peeple had been with him as deserving mercy and compassion, for the most part of them ware forced.

Tho Argile was very witty in knacks, yet it was observed, he hes never been very solid sen his trepaning of his scull in 1653; he was so conceitty he had neir 20 severall pockets, some of them very secret, in his coat and breeches, and brought a printing presse with him, and artificiall bullets and pistolls. Tho Argile judged he got hard meafure in his first forfaultor, yet he had done more like a Christian and a good countryman to have imitat the heathen Rutilius, (in Seneca, *libro sexto de Beneficiis*, cap. 37,) who, being unjustly proscribed and banished, it was proposed he would be restored again by the civill wars, God forbid, (sayes he) I had rather my country ware still ashamed of ther injustice in forfaulting me, then that they should have cause to mourne by my bringing alongs with me a publick calamitie on them, in my violent returning, by the remedy of armes and a civill war: Christians should blush to be so out done by heathens in ther moralls; we most not doe evill that good may come of it: we may say, Argile hes followed Juvenal's counfell, *Aude aliquid*

brevibus Gyaris, et carcere dignum, si vis esse aliquis; for *in magnis voluisse sat est, et magnis excidit aufis*. Argile had a response that he should live to 80, which might be true, excepting a violent death; some *malunt Rempublicam quam Romam suam turbari*, as Seneca speaks; and *stulte putant everſa Republica piscinas suas salvas fore*, ex Cicerone. See this alibi, in my 8^{vo}. MS. A. 5, p. 89.

About the tyme of Argile's execution, on of his grandchildren, a son of Lorne's, threw himselfe, being 6 or 7 years old, over a window in Leidington, 3 stories hy, and was not the worſe; from which miracle this inference was made, that the said family and estate would yet again recover, and overcome this four blast.

Some look on this invasion as a small matter; but, beside the expence and trouble it has put the country to, if we ponder the fatal consequences of such commotions, we'll change our opinions: for, when the ramparts of government are once broke doune, and the deluge follows, men have no assurance that the water will take a flowing towards their meadows to fructify them; no, no, just in the contrare, we have seen them who began the rebellion very oft ruined or laid asyde as unfit cards by another prevailling faction getting into the saddle; thus, the Independents and Sectareis in England used the Presbyterians in King Charles the 1sts wars, which the Presbyterians began, hoping to rule all: *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves*, &c. Fools begin the stir, and knaves, not seen at first, doe commonly reap the sweate of such disturbances, and mock at these who only hunted the game, but are so far from getting any share, that they become a prey themselves, and are accabed and ruined under the load of that government they had undermined, like the usuall fate of those who pull doune a wall, or kill an elephant, *mole obtruitur*. If the beginners of rebellions considered this in cool blood, it wold allay much of their indifereit heat.

Its reported, when Argile's corps ware carrieng away of the scaffold,

a woman of the Popish religion followed the bearers with railing, and wished shee could wash hir hands in his heart's blood; some other weemen hearing this, it did so far provock ther choler, that they seized on hir, and dragged hir to a cloffe foot neir the North Loch fyde, and ther beat hir soundly, and tore hir cloaths, and robbed hir of hir crucifix and beids. They say, Collonell Wytfuird and other papists spoke very broad and open things as to ther inclination to avenge themselves on ther enemies.

On the 1 of Jully, we had account of Stewart younger of Coltness taking, (for he is in the Proclamation, putting a price on the rebells heads) but particularly of the apprehending Sir John Cochrane, and his 2^d son Waterfyde, and on Dumbar, surgeon with him. He had fled into ane P. 103. old tower house of his father's in Renfrew, called Cochrane, wher his uncle Gawin lived, his wife being sister to Captain Clelland, who was killed by Sir John Cochrane and his party; shee receives him courteously, (in this like Jael to Sifera, Judges [ch. 4. v. 18]) but hir husband not being at home, (so this will liberate him from the cryme of reset, tho it creat a bad understanding between the man and his wife,) shee sent privy advertisement to some dragouns neir hand, who came and seized him. Quæritur, Whither the dragouns or shee deserve the 1800 merks reward for apprehending him? it seems to be due to the discoverer. Supra we have seen Abimelech and Pyrrhus dy by the hands of weemen, who are superlative vindi&itive; but that French gentleman was more generous, who sheltred a neihbour who had killed his oune nephew (which he knew not then, but the officers coming to searck for him and finding his guilt,) he came to him and privily dismissed him, seing he had given him his word of honor, he would not violat the *jura hospitalitatis* by delivering him up to justice, but thought he was not bound to keep him any longer, but bade him shift for himselfe.

Supra page 88, et seq. we have some passages and occurrents of the

English Parliament ;—to prosecute some mo of the occurrences happened then, and ther acts and bills : Ther was a motion in the Houfe of Commons for erecting and keiping a register in every markat toun for discovering titles and incumbrances upon lands ; the want of this makes ther rights very infecure, and in 1670, and at other tymes, it hes been attempted to introduce the practise of our registers among them ; but it was alwayes opposed by the lawyers as spoiling part of ther trade, and out of envy to us, that they scorn to borrow our customes ; (see mention of a pamphlet against it called Registering Reformation, in ane answer to it by Sir G. Mackeinzie in the end of his Pleadings, in 4to.) A bill for keiping a register of all births, burialls, marriages, &c. Upon the Duke of Monmouth's landing at Lynne and invading England, the Parliament brought in fundry acts against him, as a bill of attaindor of him as guilty of hy treason ; item, a bill declaring his illegittimateneffe, and that it should be treason in any to give him the style or title of King, or to refet or spread his traiterous Declaration ; with ane addresse to his Majesty, that he might not venture his oune royall person, but might offer £5000 sterl. of reward to any who should bring in the said Duke of Monmouth dead or alive ; (of this see afterwards page 105.) Beside the former subsidy, they, in respect of the war, vote the King a farder supply beside what is, supra page 89, and a motion was made, that it should be a year and a halves full rent of all the houses in London built since 1661, ther being a prohibition then in respect the city swelled too big ; but the citizens exclaiming, they ware forced to alter the funds out of which it should be raised, and to lay it on brandee, callicoes, coco nuts, wrought and unwrought silks, &c. ; and in regard this imposition was for 5 years till 1690, and the King's affairs required a present stock, they passed ane act to raise and advance 400,000 lb. sterl. theirol, upon credit by anticipation presently. Thir cesses the English Parliament have granted the King are not considerable, and are laid on the merchand, which makes ane outcry ;

but they grant the King no land cefse ſince May 1678, at which time alſo they gave him pole money *per capita* ; the chimley money is annexed to the crown in the laſt King's tyme, in compenſation of the waired holdings and liveries, which he then quate to the people. Item, a bill to incorporate a part of the poſt office to the crown for augmenting its revenue. P. 104. Item, a bill for reſchinding a claufe in ane a& anno 29 and 30 of the laſt King, and now allowing the importation of French commodities in regard theſe goods ware ſtollen in uncuſtomed, and ſo none but the King was pre-judged. Ane a& for releiff of poor debtors and priſoners. A bill brought in to naturalize all the French Proteſtants already come over, or who ſhall come betuixt and a day to be defined, providing they tranſlate the Engliſh Liturgie into French, and uſe it in ther congregations, and acknowledge the governement in Church and State;—this is a politique a& in the King, and commendable for him to aſſent theirtō. The common counſell of London cauſe raze out and deface the inſcription Sir Patience Waired had cauſed put upon the London Monument, the tyme of his majorality, anent the cities being brunt in 1666 by the Papiſts, and ther murdering of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey; the Engliſh Parliament ware diſpleaſed at this; as alſo at a motion made, that French forces might be invited over to aſſiſt the King againſt Monmouth. A bill in favors of the trade of ſilk weavers. Ane a& for ſetling and ſecuring the Quean in hir doury or joynture. Ane a& to enable the King to ſet a leiſe of his crown lands in his Dutchy of Cornwall: A bill againſt importing gun powder and ſmall arms, for incouradging artificers at home. A bill againſt ſimony. Another for repreſſing perjurie, in regard they found the puniſhment of it too ſmall in Titus Oats' caſe. And Thomas Dangerfeild alias Willhonby, being arraigned at the King Bench bar for publiſhing a ſcandalous and infamous narrative reflecting on the King, then Duke of York, as acceſſory to the Popiſh Plot, (ſee a note of it alibi,) and being convi&, he is fyned in 500 lb. ſterl., ſet on the pillory, and ſcourged

first from Auldgate to Newgate, and the next day from that to Tyburne ; (vide supra pag. 84 et seq.) Item, Richard Baxter, the famous non-conformist minister, is convicted for writing and printing some seditious annotations on the New Testament, and for it is fined in 500 merks sterl., and imprisoned till he pay it, and find bail for his good behaviour for 7 years coming, for he is very old. Some of the House of Commons made likewise a proposal that some late printed books should be censured, such as the works of on Petit a lawyer, of on Thomas Hunts, also an Innes-of-court man, for London's charter, and against this King when Duke, Mr. Gilbert Burnet's History of the English Reformation, &c.:—Some thought their propositions and proceedings odd. And act that seamen may be hereafter pressed to serve in the King's ships, which was not lawful before. Leave is given to bring in a bill for the building of ships ; another for improvement of tillage and breeding of cattle. The King in his robes and crown in the House of Peers having touched the supplies, and sundry of their acts that were ready, he adjourned the Parliament, on the 1 of July, to the 4 of August, in respect of the present expedition against Monmouth.

Before I come to Monmouth's invasion, I'll step a little over seas, where the Greek Mainots revolt from the Turk, who suspecting an religious

P. 105. Abbot in the Golf of Trevesa, as accessory thereto, they impale him alive by drying a stake through his fundament to his mouth. The Christians, under the command of Collonell Heuslar, besiege and straiten the Turks in the town of Neuhauffell, which they defend with courage enough. From Madrid, in June, we hear that the King of Spain commanded the Duke de Medina Cæli, to retire from Court to his campaign house, 18 miles distant, called Collolludo ; he was first gentleman of his chamber, and master of his horses ; the cause of his disgrace was not then known, but on the Queen's waiting maids discovers a conspiracy against the King. The Duke de Willa Hermosa declines to accept the government of the Spanish Netherlands. See infra page 113.

Supra, page 91 et seq., we have seen the fatal end of Argile's bold attempt: in prosecution of the same designe, did the Duke of Monmouth, in 3 ships, land on the 10th of June 1685, with 150 choise men at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, near the Ile of Wight, wher he knew the people ware most inclined to him, and much disaffected to the present King. Immediately the King emits a proclamation against him, the Lord Gray, and his other affociats, declaring them traitors, condemning ther villanous proclamation, and offering the summe of 5000 lb. sterling, to any who shall bring in Monmouth dead or alive; and the Parliament passe a bill of attainder against Monmouth, and for preservation of his Majesties person and government. See more of the Parliament's actings in this, supra page 103, and that they will stand by the King with ther lives and fortunes. Major Wildman, Captain Mathews, Charleton Speak, John Trenchard, Collonell Danvers, and others, absconding themselves, and it being suspected they had run in to Monmouth, ther was warrands issued out to arreist them; but the birds ware flown. From Lyme the Duke of Monmouth marched to Taunton, (wher the famous Mr. Joseph Allane had been minister,) both which tounes boor long feidges in King Charles the 1st's tyme, in behalfe of the Parliament, and the King was forced to raise and leive the last, viz.:—Taunton in Somersetshire, which, in commemoration of that long feige, wheirin they ware redacted to eat horses' flesh, they keiped ane anniversary thanksgiving for ther deliverance, even after the late King's restitution, which he studied to abolish as a most absurd reflection, and yet was not able wholly to accomplish it. Thir western shires of Wales, &c., are very anti-monarchicall, and much enamoured to be at a Commonwealth and Democracy, which made Rumbold, (supra page 99,) say, that Monmouth was not weill advised to assume the title of King, seing his best men ware Republicans.

The King was somewhat straitned with this invasion, for he had not many standing forces, and he durst not empty nor evacuat his garriisons,

nor the militia of London, nor weill leive the city, leift the il-affected ther should rife for Monmouth. Whowever, his fate begins as Argile's, for as his ships ware tane at Ellangreig, fo are fome of Monmouth's tane at Lyme, and 5000 ftand of armes, in regard he wanted carriages to tranfport them.

The Duke of Albemarle meits a party of the rebells neir Taunton, and defaits them, killing on Buffat, the fon of ane old rebell in that toune; on Lieutenant Monaux, on the King's party, is alfo killed in that rencounter. Monmouth cuts and breaks doune the bridge at Bridgewater, which cafts the King's army a confiderable march about; and then he goes to Philips Norton and Frome, defending himfelfe with the lanes and thiek

P. 106. hedges their: notwithstanding wherof, a party of the rebells is attacked behind theffe hedges, by Lowis de Duraz, a Frenchman, created the Earle of Feverfham, and the Earle of Pembrock, and the Lord Churchhill, and 200 of them defait, and ther leader Captain Mathews, fon-in-law to the late traitor Sir Thomas Armftrong, is killed; and on the King's fyde, the Lord Newport's fone is flot in the belly. Monmouth was judged to have about 7000 of the ill-armed rabble with him. He was faluted as King by the rabble, and fo prayed for by ther minifters, and he touched fuch as had the King's evill as King. William Difnie efquire, and printer of Monmouth's traitorous Declaration, being taken, was arraigned and convi&t theirot, and is hanged, drawen, and quartered at London. The news of Argile's totall rout did weaken Monmouth's party exceid-ingly. He affumed the title of King, by Fergusfon's advice, thinking the nobility and gentry would then come in to him; and in that fyle wrot to the Duke of Albemarle, commanding him on his allegiance to defert the fervice of that ufurper, who had poifoned his brother, and come in to him, the late King having been lawfully married to his mother. He alfo created the Lord Gray (as was reported) Duke of Monmouth, and a knight of the Garter, (becaufe our King had lately made the Earles of Peterborough and Rochefter, knights of that order,)

thinking he had no more use now for that title of Monmouth, having assumed a hyer; he also made our Mr. Rot. Fergusson, his Secretary of State, and on Mr. Richard Goodenough, his Hy Treasurer; and on a Sunday he attempted (like Oliver Cromwell's trick) formally to preach to his army. The King beside his suadadoes, called over from Holland his 3 Scots regiments, and his 3 English ones; and to encourage his souldiers, he declares, he will give the 5 militia men of Arran's regiment, in Cliddisdale, who (supra page 95,) took Rumbold prisoner, the 500 lb. sterling he had promised, by his English declaration, for any to take him, and if they were dead, ther wives, children, or nearest of kin, should get it æqually amongs them. Some woudred that the King of France did not concerne himselfe in this plea; for no doubt he is content to see England humbled and debilitate by intestine commotions; but as for Monmouth's designe, that King loves not to conquer crowns for others. The King emitted a proclamation offering a pardon to all the rebells with Monmouth, under the degree of officers, that should lay doune ther armes immediatly and come in; which had such good effect, that some 100^s left Monmouth; who commanded all the carpenters, maiffons, bricklayers, &c. to attend, which made us beleive he intended to fortify himselfe in a camp. Our King having sent for his 3 Scots regiments, and his 3 English ones, that were in the Dutch service, the 3 Scots regiments are immediatly shipped, and the King sees them rendezvous at Blackheath, to his great content. The Prince of Orange sent and offered his personal service to his father-in-law, and ordered ten ships to scour the Maife and the Uly, that no more ships might come furth to Monmouth's ayde; and not knowing the printer was taken, put the price of 500 lb. upon his head, and the States were so civill as to offer the King the 6000 men they are obliged to send him when he needs them. The King's forces lying in a plain near to Bridgewater, the Duke of Monmouth, with great secrecy, marched on the head of his army, being then 6000 foot, and the Lord Gray, on the head of 1200

horse, and thought to have surprized the King's army on Moonday morning, being the 6th of July; but they stood so obstinately to it, that, for all their silent march, they found them on their guard, ready to receive their shot; so that at last Monmouth's men were forced to give back and yield, P. 107. and, being once disordered, they could never be got to rally again, notwithstanding all Monmouth's courage, and pains he took to do it; whereupon, his army being totally routed and broke, he was forced to flee off with some 50 horse, and succumb to his hard fortune. Those who bore the brunt of this battle, and had the honor of the victory, was my Lord Dumbarton's Scots regiment, to the credit of our nation (tho Dumbarton himselfe was in Scotland.) Captain Robert Hacket took Monmouth's own standard or collors, with this motto in gold letters on it, "Fear none but God." Captain Moncreiff, with 5 lieutenants, and 4 of their ensignes, were wounded, and some of them mortally, and about 30 soldiers killed; so that the fate of this day the English and the King owe it to the Scots.

On the 7th of July, the day after the battle, my Lord Lumley's men found the Lord Gray in a disguise at Ringwood in Dorsetshire, and asking at him for Monmouth, and he answering timorously, they apprehended him, and brought him to Lumley, who knew him; and, being enquired anent Monmouth, he said, he fled that same way; whereon they got on of the forester of the woods' slough or blood hounds (who follow thieves, but their race is much worn out in our Scots borders,) who smelted Monmouth out in a dry ditch, where he had crept in all covered over with bryars and bushes, bracks or ferns, and was so fast asleep (having never been in bed nor his cloaths off since he landed at Lyme 4 weeks before), that when they pulled him up he could not stand nor speak sensibly; he was so drunk with sleep that he nether knew where he was, nor that he was in his enemies hands: he was in a gray frieze coat, and a leather girdle about him; he had his George, the badge of the Garter in his pocket, with 200 guinees.

Some of the principall rebels fled from Barstable to Elford, and leiving ther horses ther, about 60 of them forced a boat and thought to escape, but ware tye driven back, once by the wind and the second time by on of the King's wefhells; wheiron they took shelter in some of the cliffs and rocks in that coast, wher they most ather be taken, or leap into the sea and droun, or starve and dy; amongs whom are said to be Mr. Rot. Ferguffon, our countryman, with Melthorp, and Richard Goodeneugh, once under sheriff of Middlesex. Of Monmouth's party ther ware about 1500 killed, and 300 taken prisoners, wheirol fundry ware immediatly hanged on the place at Taunton and elfewheir.

On Moonday the 13 of Jully, the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Gray, and on Brandenburgh a German, ware brought prisoners to London. Monmouth wrote most submisse letters to the King, Quean, Quean Dowager, and Lord Treasurer, and desired leive to see the King's face; which was allowed him, the King conferring with him for halfe ane hower in prefence of Middleton and Sunderland, his two Secretaries of State. But as soon as it made tyde they ware put in on of the King's barges, manned and lined with fuziers, and carried thorow London bridge away to the Tower, in at Traitors' gate, (which is ominous to all who enter that way,) wheir his lady and children ware allowed acceffe to him. The next day, being the 14 of Jully, the 2 shireffs of London came to him from the King, and acquainted him to prepare for death against the morrow, seing he stood condemned guilty of treason by A& of Parliament; and accordingly, next morning at 9 a cloack, he was brought out to a scaffold erected on Tower-hill, strongly guarded with foot and horse souldiers, accompanied with the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Elie: he had on a dark gray coat lyned with black; he had litle discourse, but studied a while on the block and prayed, and gave some guinees to the executioner, and desired he might put him to as litle P. 108. payne as could be; yet he mangled him extreimly with 5 stroaks ere he

got of his head : (*Est error vulgaris quod liberetur cujus cervix uno ictu resecta non est* ; A. Mathæus de Criminibus, p. 907.) Some thought this torture (the first hack made him lift up his face and look to the bourreau) nather injoynd nor designed ; but that the executioner's eyes and courage failled him, (confidering the person he was killing,) that the ax was ready to drop out of his hand, and he offered to give it over had not the Shireffs of London threatned him to perfyte it. And so ended this stout and unfortunate Prince, the nobility of whoffe birth procured him the favor to be headed, and not to be demamed, hanged, drawen and quartered, as other traitors use to be. It was reported, that Doctor Turner, bishop of Elie, brought a letter from Monmouth to the King, begging his pardon for taking his title to the croun of England, &c. on him, and that he had not done it had he not been forced to it by some of his party, (tho all the republican faction would be against it,) and that he had no pretence to it, being oft told by the late King, his father, (who would have been very loath to have execute a capitall sentence on him, no more than David intended that his rebellious sone Absolon should have been killed,) that he was not married to his mother ; and begged his Majesty would be kind to his children, for the King had imprifoned both them and their mother the Dutcheffe, on the account it was reported shee was with child, and so had conversed with him, (how far this correspondence of a wife with hir husband is criminall may be doubted) ; but Monmouth's claiming the croun, tho' on a title never so slender, will intayll a jealousy against all his children, who may set up the same pretence when giddy rebellion gets an opportunity, so that the King will never think himselfe secure without detaining them in perpetuall imprifonment ; wheiras if he had not put in his clame, it's like the King would have restored his posterity. Among other prifoners tane with Monmouth, ther was his servant Mr. Williams, Collonell Holmes, and Perrot his major, and the constable of Crookhorne, and Mr. Goodeneugh.

The King, by his proclamation on the 11^t of July 1685, immediately ordered a thanksgiving to be kept in all the churches of England on the 26^t of July for his deliverance. We prevented them, and kept our's, on the fourth side of Forth, on the 23^d of July. By this success, (tho more redevable to the divine providence than any humane aid,) some termed the king James the Hardy, as they denominated his brother Charles the Clement or Mercifull. Some talked of projects to spare Monmouth's life, and to keep him in perpetuall restraint; but considering the King's humour, and his rivalling the crown, that could never be expected. His scaffold stood in the same place wher the popish Lord Stafford's, and Collonell Sidney's had formerly been erected. Thus ended this storme, which I find fortold by Mr. Spence, in his deposition tane in August 1684, (as it is recorded in our printed account of our plot, page 33,) that he thought on the late King Charles's death troubles would probably arise because of the Duke's religion, which was a sort of prophesie; and as the throwing Sheba's head over the wall of Abell appeased Joab, so Monmouth's head fell a sacrifice to his uncle. All wished this victory might make the King thankfull and humble, and tender of his people in ther religion especially, for some feared it would puff up P. 109. the Papists exceedingly, and that it might occasion many to apostatize and fall away from the Protestant faith; considering the attachement and inclination many of us have to the Reformed religion, is only the product of education, not conviction, and only because it was the religion of our country, and we were bred up in it; and a religion bottomed on such a foundation as this, will easily be deserted on the hope and prospect of some wordly advantage. Some said, that Sir William Waller had yet a reserve behind of assistance from the Duke of Brandebourg, and the other Protestant princes of Germany; but a new attempt against the King was judged by all an impracticable folly, ther bad success being so recent still in ther memory.

To mingle in a litle of Scots affairs heir, becaufe of ther contingencie; in my Juridick or folio law manufcript, in the moneth of July, (page 15,) I have the account of the forfaultor of Denholme of Wafttheills, and Mr. Gilbert Elliot, abfent fugitive traitors; and the condemning of Mr. William Spence and Stuart younger of Coltnesse to be hanged, for being in Argile's rebellion, and ther reprieveall; with the taking and continuation of Meffrs. Charles and John Campbells, fones to Argile; and the apprehending Mr. Archer, on of Argile's minifters, and of Griffiffs, a non-conformift minifter's fone in England, who alfo came with Argile; and the tuife robbing of the Englifh packet coming to Scotland, and the 2 conjectures theirupon; item, the fending ane yaucht for Sir John Cochrane and Collonell Ayloff, to bring them to London, to difcover the plotters more fully to the King, and the bad principles of Sir John's fon, Waterfyde, &c. It was reported, that ther ware found on the Duke of Monmouth, at his taking, fundry books and manufcripts, and particularly on all written with his oun hand, full of fpells, charms, and conjurations, with fundry fongs, receipts, and prayers; item, 2 manufcripts of fortification and the military art, with another computing the yearly expence of the King's navy and land forces.

It was found, after examination of the prifoners, that our countryman Andrew Fletcher of Salton came over with Monmouth, but when they ware mounting themfelves with robbed horfes, he and Mafter Dare, a goldfmith and alderman of Taunton, difcording who fhould have a horfe, he piftoled the faid Mr. Dair dead; wheiron fuch ane uproar happened, that the Duke of Monmouth could not undertake to fecure him, (for the faid Dair was of the firft who brought in men to Monmouth,) wheiron he was forced to retire to Holland or Spain; which accident tends to the prefervation of his life at this tyme, yet it makes his proceffe of forfaultor very clear, which was dubious before, Argile having fo far vindicat him, that he declared he wrote feverall tymes to

Salton, and he was so ill-mannered he would never once returne him an answer; tho he was guilty in not sending over Argile's letters (if so be he received them) to the King or his officers of state, but his coming with Monmouth puts his guilt beyond all contradiction. Salton was always observed to be turbulent and factious. I heard, in the Parliament 1681, he sent sundry unsubscribed letters to the Laird of Maccairston and other members, desiring them to oppose the act of the Duke of York's succession. See *infra*, pag. 112. By Monmouth's printed letter to the King, it appears he would have redeemed his life with the lowest submissions and acknowledgements of guilt, and that he had that to discover which would give the King a happy reigne; but, finding the King inexorable as to sparing him, he turned obstinate, and would not confesse he thought his rising in armes a sin. The clergie, who assisted him at his execution, pressed him much; but he shifted alwayes to give them any direct or categoricall answer, as ther printed discourse bears. They also urged him anent his keeping of Lady Henrietta Wentworth, who had borne him children: he could not be convinced his converse with hir was any sin, for both he and shee had oft prayed to God to reveill it to them, and they had still peace; that his father had choised the Lady Buccleuch to be his wife in his younger years, but Lady Henrietta was the wife of his affections; and all the lenth they could get him, was to say, if it was a sin to keip hir, then he prayed God's pardon for it; wherthrow they ware forced to deny him absolution, or the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, only they intreat God to accept of his generall and imperfect repentance, and to forgive him that grosse error in his judgement, that he might keip 2 weemen at once. Others denied he had any carnall dealling at all with the said Lady Henrietta; and his apologie on the scaffold seimes to make for this. His Lady, at hir first visit to him at the Tower, throwing hirselfe at his feet, fell a fwoond and being recovered, obtested him to declare, if ever shee had been uneasie to him, except in the matter of his weemen and

disobeying his father, and if hee knew any thing of his designs: he did with a groan purge hir. But his assuming the title of King unsecures his children; he had a very pretty boy whom the late King made much of, and was reported to have the mark of a lyon on his fyde, and to have dyed suddenly within thesse 5 or 6 moneths, which awakened the suspicious tongues of ill men.

The Under-sheriff Mr. Goodeneugh (who was he that arreifted the Mair of London in 1682, *supra* page 51) being brought in prisoner, confirmed that Keeling (the first discoverer of the Protestant plot in 1683) had said and affirmed, that it was Shaftsberrie's faction who, in 1678, murdered Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the justice of peace, and yet laid it on the Papists. On his examination Alderman Cornish and Captain Rumfay, (who had got a remission, and yet had remitted money to the rebels with Monmouth,) are again apprehended. As also, ther are imprisoned in the Tower, Gray, Earle of Stamford, the Lord Brandon Gerard, and Booth, Lord de la Mere, as on the forknowledge of Monmouth's treasonable invasion.

So, as I have observed *supra*, our present King's reigne resembles somewhat that of Henry the 7th. which was turbulent and factious; but, to prevent future events, the King hes tane advantage of this juncto to raise ane army (I know not how England will like it) of 20,000 standing forces in England, wheirot the Earle of Feversham (now made a knight of the Garter) and our popish Earle of Dumbarton, are made Lieutenant generalls, (some said it was Leg, Earle of Dartmouth, also a papist,) and it is calculate, that it will take 500,000 lb sterling yearly to pay them; and he is to have 15,000 men up in Ireland, and our standing forces are to be made up 5000; in all ane army of 40,000 men, which will danton and quash any attempts in the bud; (see *infra*, page 112.) On this discontent, that others were preferred above him, the Duke of Albemarle, Monck's sone, valueing himselfe on his father's services, demitted his

Captainship of the King's guards, and other offices, which were accepted of his hand, and bestowed on Feverham.

The King was so well pleased with the loyal carriage of [Peter Mews,] Bishop of Winchester, because he could not create a churchman knight of the Garter, yet he gave him a George to wear about his neck as a badge of his favor. Bennet the Earle of Arlinton, once Secretary of England, and then Lord Chamberlayne of the King's household, dying at this tyme, the King bestowed his place of Chamberlayn on Bruce, Earle of Ailesberry in England, and Elgin in Scotland. At this tyme also, dyed Sir Lionell Jenkins, late Secretary of State, who had done the late King good service, and begged leave to retire a while from the world before his death.

It was reported, the King had got so full information from the English prisoners of all the designe both of Monmouth and Argile, and that some Anabaptists from Holland, &c. advanced them money, that he was not P. 111. resolved to call for Sir John Cochrane at all; and truly it were generous in our King to stop the torrent of any farther delations and discoveries, lest men throw love to their owne life, draw others in hazard, and let him do as Julius Caesar did when Pompey's cabinet, papers, and letters fell in his hands, he would read none of them, but threw them all in the fyre; and it might tend much to quiet, unite, and secure the minds of his people that he would grant a generall full indemnity and pardon.

Dangerfield, on of the witnesses of the Popish plot, having been convicted of perjury and falsehood in the Narrative thereof he published, he was ordained to be scourged and pillorized; and in the going to Tyburne on Francis, a counsellor at law, came and thrust the point of his staff so far unto his ear that he dyed. (*Quæritur*, If it would have been homicide if Dangerfield had been a malefactor sentenced to dy? for then he only anticipated the time: see notes on this question alibi.) See for this Ant. Matthæus de Criminibus, p. 909, et seq. Francis is found

guilty, by a verdict of wilful murder, and the King is so just as to suffer him to be hanged.

On Captain Culpeper having struck Cavendish Earle of Devonshire, in the King's presence chamber, there is a Court of Verge held on him, consisting of all the officers and servants of the King's house; who, conforme to their law in such a case, adjudge his right hand to be cut off, (see our 173 act of Parl. 1593, in that case,) and fyne him 1600 lb., and imprisonment during the King's will. Cutting of the hand, at least boring it, is enjoined by the 6^t chapter Statuta Wilhelmi apud nos, in such a case.

The Spanish Embassador complains to our King that the English bucaniers, robbers, on the coast of Jamaica had plundered Vera-Cruiz; the King promises to suppress these pirates. The English East India ships bring home sundry strange creatures, and particularly a man with a monstrous child growing out of his breast, that eats, drinks, and evacuates by urine; they are bid 500 lb. sterl. for him.

And to step a little over seas, Amsterdam becomes so stubborn and elevat against the Prince of Orange, by the protection of France, that they refuse to pay their proportion of the late tax imposed by the States-Generall, and threatens, if they be pressed, they will declare themselves a free port, and desert the union. At the court of France, with great solemnity, were kept the nuptials of the Duke of Bourbon, son to Enghien, and grandchild to the Prince of Conde, with Mademoiselle de Nantes, that King's naturall daughter by on Madam Montaigne; he gets in tocher 400,000 livres, and the reversion of all his father and grandfather's places. Vienna will not be behind in joy, for their is solemnized the marriage of the Elector Duke of Bavaria, with the Archduchess of Austria, the Emperor's daughter; but ballances him against France, the Dauphin being married to his sister. Some whisper, that the Prince of Orange knew of Monmouth's coming over to invade his father in law in

England, which is very improbable; however, it seems the King thinks fit to passe over all the provocations given him by the Hollanders, seeing he has renewed his brother's treaty with them, and signed a defensive league, leaving room for the Emperor, the Spanish King, the Duke of Saxony, and others who please to come in: for this is looked upon as a bar as strong to humble France as the triple league of Aix-la-Chapelle was, and though there was fears of a rupture with Holland about Bantam, yet it proved a very acceptable union as any thing the King could have done to England; for their princes are ambitious, their being of one religion does not foudler them. And it was reported, that France had the Duke of Crequy ready with an army to fall in and take Namur, in case the Turk had prevailed over the Imperiall forces, and that it was Montmorency Duke of Luxembourg, who commanded Buda the last year, and passes as Serafsquier Bassa this year, and was privily sent by the French King his master to assist the Turk, and that he was unknownen to the generality of the Turk. It was alledged by some, that Foord Lord Gray betrayed the Duke of Monmouth, and discovered his designs to the King's forces before he came, and stood off without fighting, having the King's remission in his pocket, secretly sent him 3 dayes before; otherways there was probability enough that Monmouth being stronger, might have surprized and defeated that part of the King's forces he fell upon. P. 112.

On the 15th of August 1685, one of the King's yachts arrive at Leith with two prisoners, viz. Mr. Bruce and Brandenburg the German, both taken with Monmouth, sent down to Scotland to bear witness in the forfaulting of Monmouth, (by which his *Jus Mariti* and moveables, which will be 20,000 lb. sterl. of bygone rests, will fall,) and Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun; but in regard their former libells boor not this late crime of invading England, there was new indytements raised against Salton in 60 dayes, and Monmouth's airs sicklike, (whose daughter, Lady Anne, dyed at this tyme of the small pox in the Tower of London). Salton, before this attempt of

his in joyning with Monmouth, was in a fair way of being absolved, for Argile purged him. They say, what irritated him was, that the present King hearing he was at Bruffells, sent over privily to the Marquis de Grana to cause apprehend him; wheirolf Salton getting account, it forced him to flee in to London, wher he met with Monmouth's unfortunate company, and associat to him. Supra, page 109, we see how he leaves England; it was said that ship landed at Bilbo in Spain, wher he lurked incognito. The yaucht which brought doune his witneses, did, by his Majestie's order (tho supra, page 111, that was demurred on a while) carry up Sir John Cochrane, and his sone, and Collonell Ayloff, to make what farder discoveries they could.

Supra, page 110, we see the King raises no forces, yet he disbanded some, wheirolf the reason was said to be, that by this means he might get out some officers, and put Roman Catholics in ther place. However, to humor the English, he wisely published a very strikt proclamation regulating the souldiers, that they should exact nothing but what they payed for, nor quarter in any man's house without his consent, nor threaten nor extort from any, under the paine of casheiring and farder punishment. The King forbears some time to lift the imposition the Parliament had granted him on tobacco and sugar, because the merchants of Bristoll, by a remonstrance given to him, undertook to make it appear that the said tax would doe his forrain plantations in America, and his customes at home, more hurt then all the profit he could have by it. Among other prisoners brought in from the west of England, Mr. Wade is on who was at first reported to have been dead of his wounds: he is declared fugitive in the King's proclamation in 1683, as being then fled for the plot. Nelthorp is also tane, and Spek, father-in-law to Trenchard, surrenders himselfe; and Sir Gilbert Gerard, and the Earle of Meecclefeild, are, upon suspition of ther acceffion, sent to the Tower. Nine of the rebels (amonges whom our

Fergusson was supposed to be on) fled in an open boat to Amsterdam; but the States have promised to apprehend them if they can, which is intimation enough to them to flee out of their territories. The Bishop of Bristol being removed to Chichester, the King named Sir Jonathan Trelawny (who having been in orders before his brother's death, fell into his estate and honor) to be Bishop of Bristol, and Doctor Whyte is created P. 113. Bishop of Peterborough.

Supra, page 105, we see a conspiracy against the King of Spain, by a Frenchman and his wife, whom he had turned out from being master of the horses to the Queen, (who is the Duke of Orleans's daughter,) which did so enrage them at the French, that not only did the constable of Castile, seize on them, and execute them, but also all the French were banished the court, but only the Queen's confessor, her cook, and one maid of honor. At the same time, Francis Garlandyne, Secretary to Sir William Sidney Godolphine, the King of Britain's Envoy at Madrid in Spain, is killed in a quarrell by some Spaniards, who immediately took sanctuary in a church: the Ambassador demanded justice and satisfaction. The Duke of Bowillon and others, are also banished the Court of France, for writing defamatory letters against the King and his government, to the Princes de Roche-sur-Ion, and Conty, who are assisting the Imperialists against the Turk. Letters from the East Indies boor, that the Hollanders there had taken care to convert of the infidels there, to the Protestant christian religion, near 50,000, and had baptized them, and that they had 3 ministers, and were sending more: so what the reformed religion loses of ground in Europe, it gains in Asia.

About this time, dyes the Lord Roberts, Earle of Radnor, a moderate presbyterian, who had been Deputy of Ireland, and president of the English council in the last King's time; and with us dyes Leviston, Earle of Calander, and Generall Thomas Dalzeell, very suddenly, who got a very splendid buriall after the military forme, being attended by the standing

forces, horſe and foot, preſent at Edinburgh, and 6 peices of canon drawn before his herſe, with his led horſe and generall's batton, &c. Some ware obſerving that few of our generall perſons in Scotland had come to ther grave, without ſome tach or note of diſgrace, which Dalzeell had not incurred, and inſtanced in Leſly, Earle of Leven, Leſly, Lord Newark, Generall Hamilton, Houburne, Montgomerie, Monro, Monmouth, &c.

In the end of Auguſt 1685, we had the grateful news that the Duke of Lorrain having left the ſiege of Newhauffell, to releive Gran, before which the Seraſquier Baſha had lyen doune to make a diverſion, he had ther given the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 40,000 men, a conſiderable defeat, and had ſlain 4000 of ther janizaries, and ſo releived Gran. And at the ſame tyme, the Count de Caprara, and Duke de Croy, (whom Lorrain had left with 20,000 men, before Newhauffell) ſtormed it, and took it by force, committing a great ſlaughter and ſpoill, wheirby this tounne of Newhauffell, which had groaned 22 years under the Turkiſh yোক, is now reduced to the Emperor's obedience. The French King ſent over the Mareſchalls de Humieres, (Feverſham's uterine brother,) and La Ferte with the Prince d'Ifingen, to complement our own King on his victorie, (*an ex animo problema eſto.*) The King put all the demonſtrations of honor imaginable upon Humieres, becauſe, he ſaid, the Mareſchall de Turenne had affigned him to be tutor governor and maſter in the French wars, and had been very kind to him in breiding him: at his parture the King gave him a medall, ſet with many jewells.

The Portugall Embaſſador being to part from London, did very honeſtly infer a printed advertiſhment in the Gazettes, that if any had ought to claime of him or his retinue, of debt, &c., they coming to ſuch a place ſhould be ſatiſfied.

- P. 114. About the 18th of Auguſt, the Duke of Queensberry, Hy Treafurer, by a call from his Majeſty, goes to Court, the Chancellor being diſſatiſfied that he was not called alſo. This drew many of our countrymen to London,

some before him and others after him; as the Earle of Tuedale, Lord Maitland, Lieutenant-generall Drummond, Lord Braedalban, Lord Balcaffie, Lord Boyne, Lord Castlehill, Sir George Lockhart, Sir John Falconer, Hew Wallace, cash-keeper, Sir David Thoirs, and Mr. James Grame, advocates, Mr. William Moir, clerk, Mr. Sletzer, ingeneer, Captain Straiton, &c. The Chancellor followed to Court in September; (see ther animosities, *infra* p. 124.) The Chancellor, Duke Hamilton, and Duke of Gordon, (which tuo last ware also at London with Secretary Melfort,) aimed to have the Treasurer's office put in a commission to 5 or 6. The Treasurer thought to stop Generall Drummond's going up, by calling for his counts; but he had ane expresse letter.

At this tyme, we had ane account of a barbarous murder committed by the phanatique Whigs at Lefmahaigo, on Mark Ker, bailzie their, for assisting to take Rumbold: it was said a sone, freind, or fervant of Rumbold's was with them, they called for his piftoll and whinger which he had tane at his disarming, and with the whinger rip't up his belly, and took out his heart, as Rumbold was used. See my law manuscript, anent the banishing my Lord Argile's 2 sones, the liberating the Cefnocks, Park Hay, Blarquhan; the executing of Mr. Archer the minister, and others, who had been in the rebellion; the continueing Mr. Spence, &c. On Mistris Lifle having refett Nelthorp and Wade, rebels, who came in with Monmouth, and fled to hir house after the defeat, and lurked ther till they ware detected by hir steward, who told hir of hir hazard, she is proccessed before Sir George Jeffries, Lord Cheiff Justice, in his western circuit, and found guilty of treason, and ordained to be brunt, (I think not alive, but after strangling,) becaufe the quartering of men traitors could not with modesty be exercised on a woman's body, and hanging or heading is too gentle. Hir husband was on of King Charles the 1st. jury, and on his sones returne in 1660, fled to Suitzerland, and was killed and assassinate ther at Laufanne, by 3 Irish men, who expected a great reward

from the King for this service, but he gave them none. Shee was a woman very disaffected to monarchy. On Beatman, a chirurgian, for resetting Sir Patience Ward, is like to run the risque of his life: so this cryme of resetting and concealling is like to prove as dangerous in England as it is with us; only they are securer, because they require it be wilfull and witting, which our judges of late take not so much notice to. At last the Earle of Rotcheſter prevailed with the King, that his sentence of burning should be remitted, and commuted into heading at Winchester. The Bishop of Bath and Wells did attend him, moving hee might discover what she knew of the plot; but shee dyed obstinate, and would not accuse others.

Their was at this tyme a talk of a great designe in making our King Protector of the Spanish Netherlands, and that the King of Spain, as a pledge and security theirow, should give him Newport and Ostend, as cautionerie townes. The United Provinces made such a stipulation with Queen Elizabeth, and King James was blamed as too honest in giving back ther townes he had in guaranty, and our King is to supply them with men; this, with the league betwen him and Holland, into which the Emperor, Spain, and Brandenbourg enters, will be a check to France's swelling. Morosini, generall for the republique of Venice, with Seigneurs Delphino and Molino, give at this tyme a great defeat to the Turks, killing Mehemet Bassa, and the Visier, Calil Bassa, and taking the city of Coron from them, the capital of Morea, which has been now 200 years in the Turk's possession, and put 4000 Turks within the towne to the sword; because, having hung out a white flag to capitulat and parley, and the Venetians sending of some, they sprung some countermines, and discharged 2 canons, and thereby killed sundry Christians, which treachery so irritated them, that they spared few or none of the Turks.

Heir the Prince of Savoy, the Duke's brother, was killed. And to prove

P. 115. this summer to be fatal to the Ottomans, our valiant countryman, Count

Lefly, (of the houſe of Boquhayne,) does beat the Turks at the bridge of Eſſeck; ſo that the Seraſquier Baſha, by a letter cloſed up in ſatin (conforme to the Turkiſh manner,) to the Duke of Lorrain, very humbly ſeiks peace, and conjures him in the name of God, to be content with the glory he hes got already, and to ſpare the effuſion of any more blood, and the ruine of ſo many poor peeple, and offers to abandon Tekely, and to redeliver the Emperor's 3 hoſtages, and he ſtrangles the Baſſa of Buda, and ſome others, for firſt running away at the battell of Gran. He answered, a victorious army was not to be amuſed with ſuch overtures as theſe, and that he would remember how he had uſed the Emperor. Count Tekely alſo ſent to capitulat, but was diſmiſſed without any hopes. Then General Shulzts aſſaulted Eſperies, a ſtrong town, and having ſent in an officer to move them to ſurrender, they ſhot him to death, and the governor put up 3 gibbets to hang theſe magiſtrats, burgers, or ſouldiers, who ſhould move a yeilding; this irritated ſo, that Lorrain ſent a detachment of 8^t regiments, wheron they ſurrendered. Then Poſſega, the capitall of Sclavonia, and Agria, was beſieged and blocked up by the Chriſtians, and Caſhaw ſurrendered to them.

At this tyme, the perfecutions of the French proteſtants, in Bordeaux and Guyenne, became very cruell; for troupes of horſe ware put on all thoſe who refuſed to goe to Maſſe, who eated up all they had, fold ther wholle goods and furniture, and uſed all manner of tortures on them, except death: and if they be tane, ather concealling away ther goods or perſons, their is nothing but preſent death. The Hollanders, hearing that ſome of ther natives ware ſo uſed, made a remonſtrance to the French King, that they might not be treated as his other ſubjects, ſeing by the 10 article of the Marine treaty betuixt them, the Dutch ware to have liberty to goe or ſtay with ther wives, goods, &c.; 2^{do}, They required him to give back the Prince his Principality of Orange. It may be God in this extremity (ther being only 6 families in Bourdeaux

not turned popish) may appear in behalf of theſe poor people;—yet, at the ſame tyme, the ſaid tyrannous King is heſtoring the Pope, and cauſed affix thir 4 theſes on the Pope's Nuncio's door at Paris, 1^o, That the Pope's authority only extended to Spiritualls; 2^{do}, That he had no power over the Temporalities of princes; 3^{tie}, That he is ſubject to Generall Counſells; 4^{to}, That his declarations are not to be receaved unleſſe they be approved by the Univerſall church; and which ware defended the nixt day, all the Archbiſhops and Clergie, at the King's command, being preſent. And for all this, ther are few Popes who have fitten in that chair better men then the preſent; who, for peace, hes offered Germany back the cup, and to think of Tranſſubſtantiation as they pleaſe, &c.

The Judges in the Engliſh Circuit Court goe on rigorouſlie againſt thoſe who roſe in rebellion with Monmouth; and they proceed with far greater ſeverity then we; for not 6 have ſuffered on Argile's rebellion, but of the 1300 priſoners in England, ther is 331 of them hanged and quartered, 46 pardoned, as worthy of mercy, and 800 and mo ſent to the plantations.

At this tyme, in September 1685, dyed North Lord Guilford, Keiper of the Great Seall of England, and 3 ware candidats for it, the Marquiſſe of Halifax, Turner, Biſhop of Ely, and Lord Jeffries of Wem, Cheiff juſtice; which laſt got it with the title of Lord Chancellor, and ſo hes riſen from being Recorder of London to this eminence. Sir Edward Herbert gets Jeffries' place of Lord Cheiff juſtice, and Sir John Trevor ſucceids him as Cheiff judge of the principality of Cheſter.

Count Tekely in his negotiation cauſed offer to renunce the title of Soverain Prince which he had hitherto aſſumed, and that he would be content of a Generall's place under the Emperor by his commiſſion, as was granted to the Governor of Eſperies; but it was reſuſed him.

P. 116. In September 1685, ther was a great outery at Edinburgh againſt Sir Robert Sibbald, doctör of medicine, who had carried over Popiſh prieſts

to the Countesse of Perth, the Chancelor's lady, and perswaded hir to dy in that communion; but also had openly deserted the Protestant religion himselfe, and abjured it in a Popish meiting, tho he had many tymes taken the Test, and so was perjured, and had made steps first from phanaticisme and conventicles, to be ane hy flownen Church of England man, and now had landed in Popery:—whether this apostacy and desertion flowed from conviction or no, I shall not judge; but ther is too much ground to suspect any who turns now, does it with a designe to gratify the King and get præferments; and his manner of doing it was blameworthy in turning with so much pomp and ostentation, tho *Religio Medici* uses not to be very troublesome in the world. We ware also much stumbled with a litle book, then printed at Edinburgh, ather published by the said Doctor Sibbald, Robert Barclay quaker, or David Fairfoull the jesuite, or some priest, called, “Pax Vobis, or Gospell Liberty;” the wholle strain of it dryving at this, that, by the principles of the Protestant reformation, a man might beleive, without any challenge, what he pleased, for our rule of faith was the Scriptures not interpreted by the Pope and counsells, (as the Papists take them), but by every private man of sound judgement, so that if any think the Scripture inclines to Arrianisme, he may safely beleive, and whenever he changes his view of the Scriptures, he may as oft change his religion. The designe of the book is very knavishly contrived to baffe, disgrace and affront our reformation; alledging Melancton maintained bigamy; Calvin, that Christ despaired on the crosse; Beza, that the Sacrament may be adhibite in other elements then bread and win; but his citations out of them are false and distorted. Being write dialogue wayes, it's easie to put no argument in his antagonist's mouth but what he can easily answer. Tho the Protestants doe not teach implicit obedience to the Church's fence of the Scriptures, so as to impose approbation and positive consent to all its dictates, yet this far we require union and communion, that wher we cannot give our assent, we are, for

peace's sake, to avoid schisme, to submit, comply, and be silent; so that ther is a vast difference betwixt approbation and a naked submission, which is our duty in all cases wher the error is not fundamentall, for then and their we are to separat. This is a submission of practice as to circumstantials, but not of judgement, for without praevious information and conviction, on cannot surrender, abandon, and give up that; let all other contentions betuen us and the Papists cease, let all resolve and end in striving who shall be most holy, humble, and most obedient to God's revealed will. But tho we doe not maintaine infallibility, yet we have God's promise that the universall church shall never totally erre in fundamentals; (see more of this alibi.) Tho the author would passe for ane Protestant, yet it's most evident his designe is to shake and unsettle us in our foundation, hoping that our reeling will at last land us at Rome.

The Marquisse of Hallifax (for speaking somewhat against the introduction of Poperie, as was furnized,) is disinist from the English Privy Counsell, and laid asyde; which was the more noticed, that he was almost the sole person, in the House of Peers, who first choaked and opposed the Bill of Seclusion of the present King.

Mr. Cornish, late Sheriff of London, and a great follower of Shaftsburie, on the testimonies of Rumsey and Goodeneuch, that he was present in Sheepherd's house with Monmouth, Russell, &c. at Fergusson's reading the treasonable Declaration, is found guilty, and hanged, drawen, and quartered on the 25 day of October 1685; he dyed firmly denying the truth of the things sworne against him. On Mistris Gaunt is condemned to death, and brant at Tyburne, for assisting on of the Western rebels with Monmouth to escape, and giving him money: tho this was Lady P. 117. Sophia Lindfeye's guilt in conveying away Argile, yet all hir punishment with us was only some tymes imprisonment.

The Lord Jeffries Chancelor, among other good rules he made at his entry this was on, which the lawyers condemned much, that wher any brings in a

bill in Chancery to dismiſſe proceedings at common law, that he who paſſes from the action, or tranſfers it from the one court to the other as *temere litigans*, ſhall pay the damages and expences the other on oath ſhall declare he has been at. The Earles of Devonſhire, Dover, and Thanet, lay downe ther commiſſions as Collonells to 2 regiments, becauſe, it was ſaid, they ſaw Popiſh officers mainly truſted in the army. The Earle of Ayleſberry, but lately made chamberlayn of the King's houſe, (ſupra page 110,) dyes, and the golden key and white ſtaff is given to Lord Mulgrave, who ſucceeds him in that place. John Ayloff, tane with Argile in Scotland, (ſupra page 95,) being tranſmitted to London, was, in ther O&tober ſeſſions, brought before the Lord Cheif juſtice Herbert, and, on the old outlawry againſt him, is condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. Richard Nelthorp, alſo ane Innes-of-Court man, as weill as Ayloff, and bred up in the laws, being tane with Monmouth, was alſo execute that ſame day. Ayloff, if he had forſeen this, might have eſcaped in Scotland, being kept ther very laxly priſoner by Dumbarton's favor; he dyed compoſedly, praying for the King and the Proteſtant religion. Nelthorp was more fullen and quiet. Ayloff would have got his life if he would have diſcovered and delated others, (as our S. J. Cochrane does,) but he reſuſed to indanger any for preſerving his oune life.

In O&tober 1685, the Engliſh Seſſions fitting downe, the new Lord Cheif juſtice Herbert, in his charge to the grand juries, pitched upon 4 particulars: 1^o, That perjury was turned very frequent, the nature whereof he opened up, that it not only conſiſted in ſwearing to much, as Oats had falſely done, but alſo in ſwearing to litle, and leſſe than the truth, as Shepherd had done at Corniſhe's tryal, (page 116,) in firſt denying that he held the candle when Corniſh red the Declaration, till Rumſey fixed it on him; ſo this touches the conceallers of the truth when they are upon oath. 2^{do}, He repreſented that ther was ane account of 6000 rebells in armes with Monmouth in the weſt at the laſt ryſing, and all they had yet

apprehended, hanged, or banished, was only 2,500; that it was not likely that many of the other 3,500 resting had escaped out of the kingdome, and that they were but a few yet who had been convicted of resetting, tho certainly they were harbored; and especially, he doubted the city of London, and therfor he craved the constables might take up lifts of any new intrants, or of any who were absent from ther houses at that tyme, and so may be presumed to have gone into Monmouth then: this is taken of our acts of Privy Counsell and searches, whei of the King and thosse about him are much enamoured, as the readie and most expedite way to discover lurking fugitives. 3^{tie}, He recommended the putting the acts against separation from the Church in execution, and he lookt upon it as remarkable, that since it was done ther churches were beginning to fill much better then they did. 4^{to}, He reprooved them for the increase of beggars; that a man could not stand on the street for them; and yet they robbed and broke houses in the night.

In the same moneth of October came furth that cruall Edi&t of the French King's against his Protestant subjects, whei of I have the double both in French and English; shewing his father and grandfather Henry, had given them priviledges by the Edi&t and Pacification of Nantes in 1598, (see this Edi&t of Nantes at great lenth in Du Serre's Historie of France, anno 1599,) and of Nismes in 1629, because they were imbroiled in civill wars; but he now injoying a profound peace resolved to have all
P. 118. his subjects of on religion; and therfor he cassed, annulled, rescinded, and revoked all thesse edi&ts and ther priviledges, and discharged all publick or private exercise of that religion, pretended reformed, under the pains of death, (which is borrowed of our acts of Parliament against conventicles as on would think); and that all the ministers voyd the kingdome within 15 dayes, otherwayes to be put in the galleyes; but if they turne Catholics, then they are to get a third more then ther former stipends, and ther reli&ts to enjoy it during ther viduities; and if they will turne

advocats, then they shall be admitted for the halfe dues that others pay. Therafter he declared this did not extend to strangers Protestant, but only his oune subjects; at which restriction the Popish clergie ware displeased. For a tyme, onlie, he hes excepted from this rigor the Duke de La Force, the Marefchall de Schomberg, Mr. Rubignie, Mr. Du Quesne, and 2 or 3 moe of the nobility whom he hes use for in the war. He caused search the English packet boat, *contra jura gentium*, and some of ther merchand ships, and took out of his Protestant subjects who ware fleing from his cruelty: hee'l nather let them goe nor stay, as Pharaoh did with the Israelites; and the fugitives he charges to returne, and they not daring to obey he confiscats all they have left; he declares whatever Roman Catholick shall refet or harbor any of them they shall be condemned to the gallies; this is like our Intercommoning. (Vide infra, more, p. 123.) This was look't on by all sober Christians as a proud decree, like Senacherib and Rabshakeh's boasting the living God; and that the steps by which his persecution had advanced ware very remarkable, he having at first promised that he would use no force nor severity, but only moral suasion to convince ther consciences of ther errors; but now he hes broke his word, and fallen to doune-right violence, tho they ware in no armes nor rebellion against him: this makes some hope that ther extremity may prove God's opportunity of stepping in and rescuing the litle remnant left as a firebrand out of the flame, tho near 200,000 people throw fear and compulsion, have apostatized and deserted. Above 700 waggons full of thir miserable Christians escaped in to Geneve, and many fled in to the Pope's toune of Avignon; and the French King redemanding his subjects, the Pope's Legat ther answered, he had orders from his Holiness to protect them, and that such cruall usage was not the way to bring them back to the bosom of the visible Roman Church. Tho the present Pope, Innocent the 11th (Udescalchi,) be a good man, yet his espousing the Protestants was thought to be in humeur against the

French King, who opposed him in other things: yet the French Embassador tells the Pope, his master had now wrought that glorious work of having but on religion in France, at least onlie on publicly professed and exercised; so the Pope's protecting them seems only to be a feint and a sham.

Supra, page 116, we see Hallifax removed from the Privy Counsell; ther are other 4 who were of his opinion, viz. the Duke of Ormond, the Earle of Bridgewater, the Vicount Falconbridge, and the Bishop of London; thinking their presence was not very gracious to the King, nor to Rochester the Treasurer, nor to the Popish party, they retired and absented themselves likewise, which produced bad effects in the following session of Parliament; infra, page seq. The Bishop's name the King cancelled and razed out with his owne hand.

About this tyme, we had account of the taking of Count Tekely, who, finding the Imperiall forces prevail, he sent to the Bassa of Great Waradin for assistance; who invited him very humanly to come under his protection, and he, doubting nothing, came with 500 horse, he and some few is let in within the garrison; but Tekely is that same night bound in chains, and sent away prisoner to the Grand Seigneur to Adrianople at the occasion of the war, and to be a sacrifice to their offended Mahomet, who had suffered them to be bet these 2 or 3 campaigns. Then he offered the command of the forces to [Petrozzi,] who was with Tekely; who seemed to accept it, but, as soon as he was out, told what had happened, and went straight to Cashaw, and persuaded them to enter themselves in the Emperor's service, which they did. The Princess Ragotzi, Tekely's lady, was much affected with this disaster. It was reported, Tekely either dyed by the way, or was strangled, and his skin flead of and stuffed with straw, and sent to Constantinople, to be shewn to the people as the origine of their trouble, who condemne and approve only *ab eventu*; but this proved false, and the Turks kept him alive then, and gave him 7000

men, but a bashaw waited on him as a spy, and, if the Emperor would make peace, they were content to sacrifice Tekely.

With us the observation of the 5th of November was altogether forgot, P. 119. (see the steps of it in my Law manuscript,) but at London it was never kept with such solemnity as this year; which irritated the Papists so, that the very next day they obtained an act of the King's Privy Counsell, that no bonfires should be put on hereafter upon any solemnity whatsoever, without the King's special licence and allowance, (which will not be granted to the 5th of November,) because under that pretence there may be riots, convocations and tumults, and the city is endangered in the strait lanes, with the multitude of their fireworks. About the same time, the King directs a letter to his Privy Counsell in Scotland, (see it at the 12 of Nov^r. in my Law manuscript) allowing Papists to be Commissioners of his supply without taking the Test.

The English Parliament met again on the 9th of November 1685, by his Majesty's special call; where the King tells them that, in this late invasion, there was a great discovery of the insufficiency of the militia to suppress the risings, which had moved him to double the standing forces had been in his brother's time, (for he will now have upwards of 22,000 men in arms;) and that this, with the designs of ill men yet working, required a great charge, and therefore he hoped they would grant him a suitable supply to defray it; and that he had made use of some to be officers in his army who were not qualified according to the laws (being popish,) but to deal plainly with them, he would rather expose nor desert them, having had experience of their loyalty, &c. The 2 Houses having retired, the Peers were induced to thank the King for his Speech; but the Commons demurred on it, they liked rather the one part of the Speech nor the other: a standing army they were not for, but were content to fall upon expedients to render the militia more serviceable and useful; and, as to Popish officers, they were willing to pass them a pardon by act of Parliament for

ther bygone actings, but would have them removed in tyme coming. It was put to the vote, whither a Supply, or ane Addresse against Popish officers should goe first, and ther was 184 for the Supplyes being first tane in consideration, and 185 for the last, so it carried only by on vote. The Addresse was formed in thir terms, and passed almost unanimously, thanking his Majesty for the great care he took in suppressing the late rebellion, and that he would be pleased to remove thesse fears and jealousies his people had of the growth of Poperie by laying aside thesse Popish officers. Then they past a supply of 700,000 lb sterling, to be collected of the East India wares, the win and brandee, (for they doe not willingly burden ther lands with esse;) this the King did not value much, he being a great trader, and so his oune stock was to pay much of it himselfe: they also voted, that the title of this bill of supply should not be for paying ane army, but only for the King's affairs.

P. 120. The Lord Jeffries, Chancelor, brought in a bill to the House of Peers for rescinding the Test made in 1678 against transubstantiation, and for allowing the Popish lords (who are 17 in England) to come and sit in the House of Peers, which they alledge is ther birthright, and cannot be taken from them; and, seing our protestant Westminster Confession of Faith declares diversity of religion does not annull the Magistrat's right, nather should thesse laws and bars be put to feelude them from ther priviledge of sitting in Parliament, (tho, if they had once the power, they would debar and incapacitate the Protestants.) The King argues thus: the English Test was made against the Papiests by the Parliament in 1678, in the tyme of Titus Oats's plot; and that being now found to be a forgery invented by his ennemies, to feelude him from the croun, he thinks the Papiests should be so far redressed as to be put in the same very freedome they ware in before that tyme, for *sublata causa tollitur effectus*. Upon this motion of the Chancelor's, many of the nobility and bishops got up and shewed great resentment and indignation, clouds of them speaking at once; and he reprooving them, as

violating the order and forme of Parliament, on told him they knew what decency became a Parliament, as weell as he knew the King's Bench, reflecting on his rise. The peers, who used alwayes to be most tame and obsequious to ther Kings, turned very giddy and discontent in this Parliament; what had offended and allarumed them was the King's turning the Marquis of Hallifax, Bishop of London, &c., (de quo supra p. 118,) of his Privy Counsell. Those who manadged the Protestant cause most, ware Annesly, Earle of Anglesea, Cavendish, Earle of Devonshire, with Hallifax, Bridgewater, Falconbridge, Mordant, Bishop of London, (who declared his adhaerance to the Protestant religion, in name of the wholle clergie,) and Doctor Turner, Bishop of Ely, (tho' of this King's oune inputting;) only the A. Bishop of Canterbury and Durhame were looked upon as lukewarme, and such as might be induced to comply with the King's desire. The Presbyterians took this honesty of the Bishops in so good part, that many of them went and communicated with them. What displeased the Peers is, 1^o, That it's the temper and genius of English Parliaments to begin fair, and to be fond and kind to ther new Princes, but ther concord uses not to last long. 2^{do}, It was publickly knowen in London, that a Nuncio or Vicar generall was come from the Pope to the King at London; and that our King again was sending the Earle of Castlemain as his Embassador to the Pope, and allowed him a noble retinue of 60 persons, wheiras ther [had] not been such Embassies passing betuen Rome and England, never since the reigne of Quean Mary thesse 130 years; and having seen the French Gazette printed at Paris, in the end of October 1685, I found it boor this particular from Rome, that his Holinesse was displeased with Cardinall Howard's conduct, who had divulged that the British Isles would presently returne back to the bosome and obedience of the Roman Church, and that the Pope had sent a Legate to London; and he was dissatisfyed this should have been spred abroad so soon, till once the King had got his Parliament to consent to it. In the house of Peers

ther ware od speaches: ther religion (on said) was like the banks in Holland which bridled the sea; once make a breach in them, all ther hands would not be able to stop the breach and inundation. Some said, the French King would not have ventured to use his Protestant subjects so ill, had he not seen that England had a Popish King for ther head, who would not resent it. A 3^d took the boldness to say, that the King's promise for ther religion was not sufficient to rely upon, and that he had not renewed it to them in his Speech at ther last doune sitting. But it's observable that the King's declaration, emitted on his brother's death, (which is all the promise founded on,) only promises to preserve the government of the Church of England, because he had found ther bishops of loyall principles, (now that same government is also under Popery;) but ther is P. 121. never a word of his giving security to protect the doctrine of the Church of England, which is the mayne point. The Bishop of London went to the King, and fell on his knees, intreating him to quiet and secure the minds of his people, in relation to ther apprehensions anent the danger of ther religion; and they say, the King turned on his heel, and answered, if they would not be content with what he had promised, he would satisfie them no farder.

As for the Commons, the King can never expect to get a better constituted House of Commons, for greit pains was taken in the electing them, and they are all men almost pricked down by the King himselfe as his freinds, and ther are about 150 of them, his defenders and pensioners: so that it behooved to be [a] very extraordinary demand of the King's that startled them; and the truth was, many loyall subjects wished he had not served the pine so hy in his Speech, as he left no honorable rume for a retrait to himselfe, if the Parliament should not grant his desire; and the Quean, and his Italian counsell, with his priests, and Chancellor Jeffries, ware blamed for it. The Commons having brought up ther addresse against the Popish officers, he gave them a severe check and re-

buke for it, that he did not expect so unduetifull ane addresse from them ; but, however, they should not provock him to be ane ill King. His brother, in 1672, granted a generall Indulgence, including even the Papists, and told his Parliament, at ther doune fitting, he had found the good effects, and would not part with it, yet they forced him to recall it ;—this King is of harder metall then Charles the 2^d. was, but it would not do with him. On ther returne back to ther house, on Mr. Cook, a lawyer and captain, one of ther members, had this expreffion, that they ware free borne English men, they ware not to be hectored and frighted out of ther laws, liberties, and religion, with big words : thir ware refented as a reflection on the King, for which misdemeanor, the House ware so loyall, that they, by ther oune authority, committed him to the Tower ; but his way of liberation was remarkable. The nixt day, the Parliament being prorogued by the King, and Cook hearing of it, he called for the lieutenant of the Tower, and craved to be set at liberty, in regard, by the King's prorogation of the Parliament, all that they had done was absolutly null, and consequently his imprifonment was so ; and in regard he delayed to set him at liberty, he took a notary and protested against him, that he might be liable to him at the rate of 5 lb. sterling each hower after that, for false and wrongous imprifonment, conforme to ther law ; wheron the lieutenant having taken advife, he was forced to let him goe free.

The benches ware setting up in Westminster Hall, wher the Peers fit, for trying Grey, Earle of Stamford, and the Lord De la Mer, Booth, for being upon the treasonable conspiracy with the Lord Ruffell, &c. ; and the King had given a commiffion to the Lord Rotcheſter, Hy Treasurer, to be Hy Stewart in his tryall before the House of Peers, and the 21 of November was set as the day. But the King was so irritated with ther free discourſes on the 18, that he took resolution that same night to prorogue them ; which he did on the 19th in the morning, (which was knowen to few,) having come to the House of Peers in his robes, and the crown on his head, and called

up the House of Commons and ther Speaker, and so prorogued them himselfe, to the 10 of Februar nixt: for he speaks all himselfe, and delivers his answers, to take of the odium from his Chancellor. This prorogation took all of the fyle, to the very act of the supply of 700,000 lb., which did not so much as passe. The members of the English Parliament are observed to be very calme when out of Parliament, but feldome doe they return better natured then when they parted, but rather with 7 devills. On the prorogation, the benches were tane doune, and Stamford remanded to the Tower, wher he most ly till the nixt session of Parliament, for he cannot be tryed now at the King's Bench, being once tabled before the Parliament. The rich men in the city of London are very discontented, and so renders trade very dead, for the men of most wealth and money ther, being il affected

P. 122. to the present government, keep up ther money, and will not let it circulate in trade, and care not for a while to lose ther interest and profite. It's hard to know what measures the King will follow now: ther is but on of 2, ather to yeeld to his people, (which the Papists will never suffer him to doe with ther consent,) or else to rule at his oune hand, and use what persons he pleases in publick trusts, especially in his army, tho they be incapable by law, and in so far to dispence with the standing laws; or being now disappointed, if he will prosecute some of the heads of his opposers, and convict them as guilty of the plot, and by executing them before the 10th of Februar come, make the rest the calmer. However, it is our duty to pray God to direct him to observe the laws and gain the hearts of his people. Before the Parliament fate he acquainted Hallifax with his designe of taking away the penall laws against Popery, who dissuaded his Majesty and told him it would not frame, wheron he was discarded. It cannot be denied but Hallifax did great services to the King, for by his reason and policy, he broke the neck of the Bill of Seclusion against the present King in the House of Peers, and buckled with Shaftsbury therein; but princes deall not with ther subjects as on man does with another:

subje&ts moſt not pretend nor clame to merit at ther princes' hands, for when you have done all you can for them, they think it but your duety, and that they are not oblidged to you for it, and if he make on wrong ſtep, all ther former righteouſneſſe is forgot. And heir they railled on Hallifax, as on who was of phanaticall principles, and on who had writ a pamphlet in favors of the Trimmers; and yet the Earle of Sunderland, at the ſame tyme, is advanced to be preſident of the Privy Counfell, and continues ſecretary beſide, becauſe he is now declaring himſelfe popiſh, tho he was, the tyme of the Bill of Secluſion, this King's ennemy, and a promoter of that bill. *Ille crucem tulit prætium, at hic diadema.*

On the riſing of the Parliament, it was reported, that the Earle of Devonſhire had indyted Philip Howard and other popiſh officers of the army for breaking ther a&ts of Parliament, and accepting a public truſt without the Teſt; and, for ſecuring them, the King had ordained ane indemnity to paſſe his broad Seall, not only for bygane tranſgreſſions, but a remiſſion and allowance to a&t in all tyme coming, notwithstanding the laws with which he diſpences as to this point. If the King ware left to his oune temper, he is very moderat and generous; for they tell, that his preiſts and confeſſors and ſeminaries, come from over ſeas, ware going to confe-
crate Windſor chappell, and to introduce ſome new modes and ceremonies theirin, which the King refuſed to allow, ſaying, the Proteſtants who uſed it laſt ware not Pagans, but Chriſtians as weill as they, differing only in ſome modes of religion; but they, maintaining us to be haereticks, eſteime our temples as ill as Mahometan or Turkiſh moſquos, and ſo to neid new conſecration. The King, ſpeaking of our Scots Teſt, ſaid, he ſaw a rea-
ſon why the Roman Catholicks refuſed it; but he could not underſtand what name to give theſſe men who called themſelves Proteſtants, and yet refuſed it, or in what claſſe to rank them, for ſuch ſeimed to reſerve a tacite power to themſelves to riſe in armes when they ſhould find them-
ſelves in a poſture.

Ther was once a resolve at Court, that our Scots Parliament should be called, by anticipation, to sit before the English dyet of the 10th of Februar, to abrogat the laws against Popery, and so to cast England a good copie and example, as we had done in 1681, in declaring the right of succession; but this thought was afterwards laid asyde.

P. 123. Grame, Lord Preston, is made master of the King's wardrobe. Item, the Lord Brandon Gerard, eldest son to the Earle of Meckelsfeld, (his father being declared outlaw and fugitive for not appearing for treason,) is brought to his tryall, and found guilty of accession to the conspiracy, on the oaths of Rumsey, Gray, Keeling, &c.: he excepted against Rumsey and Gray that they were infamous, and that Rumsey had perjured himselfe in 2 contrary oaths in the tryals of Russell and Cornish: (supra p. 116.) He is found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; but was first reprieved, *sine die*, and then is pardoned by the King, because of a promise he had made, that he would forgive him all preceeding Monmouth's rebellion, if he was not in it; for the King is a severe observer of his word. So that report did not hold true, that he was convicted on a letter wrote by him, and now produced by Gray, inviting the Duke of Monmouth over. The King was resolved, in this last Parliament, to have passed an act that ther Habeas Corpus writ should not liberate in treason, that the King might not be forced to insist or divulge his proofs ther, in cases of treason, before he were ready, which in experience he had found to be prejudiciall. The Dutchesse of Portsmouth hath caused hir sone, the Duke of Richmond, and Lennox, on of our late King's naturall sones, recant the Protestant religion, and embrace Popery openlie in on of the head churches at Paris.

In November 1685, dyed William Cochrane, Earle of Dundonald, aged 80; who, from small beginnings, had raised himselfe to great wealth and eminence, and yet saw misfortunes come double on his family by his eldest sone's death, and his 2^d son Sir John invading his country, tho the

King hes pardoned him. He was under a bad report, as a corrupt man, and otherwayes.

On the 4th of December 1685, dyed Mr. Andrew Cant, minifter at Edinburgh, and Principall of the Colledge theiroy; a stout ennemy of the Papiſts and Arminians, whom he confuted with much learning and acute-neſſe, and was therfor litle or nothing regrated by the Papiſts, who rejoyced at his death. The tounne counſell of Edinburgh called in his place Doctor Monro, Profeſſor of Divinity at St. Andrews. The Biſhop of Edinburgh delt for his brother, Mr. Robert; but it was answered, he was a layman, and, ſince the fundation of the Colledge of Edinburgh, ther primars have alwayes been churchmen. Some propoſed to call Monſieur Alix, the French minifter at Charenton, who was fled to London; but it was objected he wanted our language, and they reſolved to have on who could alſo preach in the Hy Church. The Biſhop objected, that he would not give him collation to be a minifter of Edinburgh, for that was plurality of benefices; they told him, he neided no collation from him as Principall, and ſo he collated him only to on benefice. However, they delayed his entry till the Chancellor came home, in the end of December; and having taken his conſent, they admitted him then into both the offices.

On the 15 of December 1685, dyed Sir David Falconer of Newton, Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, of 5 days ſickneſſe: ſee the paſſages of it in my 8vo. MS. of Seſſion Occurrents, page 94, et ſeq. The King nominats Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, advocat, to ſuccceed him: ſee my folio Law MS. anent this and the candidats.

At this tyme, we heard the perfecution in France was grown to a great height, (vide ſupra, p. 117 & ſeq.):—On of the converts from Proteſtantifme taking the ſacrament from the prieſt, demanded the cup, which he refuſed as having no warrand from his ordinar to grant it, the convert profanely takes the hoſtie out of his mouth and throws it on the ground, ſaying, that ſhould not goe in his belly, feing they refuſed him the win; P. 124.

he is seized upon and sentenced by some delegats commissioned from the King to have his lips pared with a razor, his gums, and all such parts as had touched the body of Christ, should be flitted off, with his fingers and nose that touched and smelled it; a barbarity more cruell then any standing upon record in the martyrologies of the heathen persecutions. Ther was also a person of quality, who had changed his religion, when he was dying the priest offered him the communion, he refused it, telling, he had obeyed the King and quite his religion to save himselfe from banishment, but he was not bound to follow him in things he knew ware of no worth. After he is buried, being delated to the King as a relapse into heresie, he caused deterre his corps and throwen them to be eaten, and what the irrationall beasts refused to eat he burnt it. That he may not stumple them altogether, he hes caused on Father Anelot [Amelotte] to translate the Bible into French; and it being printed, he hes distribute many 1000's of them amongs his converts, in place of ther Geneva version. We ware allarumed with ane apparition seen above Paris of men and weemen incircled with fyre, singing audibly that vindi&ive 94 Psalm. By this persecution France is much depopulat, many officers leive his army, and trade and commerce decays a 5t it was.

Our countryman Dr. Gilbert Burnet having, out of curiosity, stepped out of France over the Alps into Italy, and visited Rome and the Pope, and viewed Naples, they give out that he hes declared himselfe Papist; which, if true, is a great scandal to our religion, he having writ so much for it; others think that he may dissemble a change while he is ther, to preserve himselfe from stobbing or poisoning. But it's a great injury to raise this report, if it be false; as it is now found to be.—The report of Dr. Burnet's being popish was most false.

Mr. Bateman the chirurgian is hanged, in December, for being with Monmouth.

On the 24 of December 1685, and the 28 of the same moneth, arrived

our Chancelor and Hy Treafurer from Court; fo I fhall fhut up this year with the traverfes of ther negotiations and accusations on againft another. Having united ther forces to defeat the Earle of Aberdeen when Chancelor, they no fooner prevaill but in a few moneths they fall into jealousies and mifunderstandings amongs themselves; which took principally rife from the Treafurer's proud and hauty carriage, that would have all depend on him, tho the Chancelor was the firft minifter of ftate; yet he commanding the purfe drew more followers than the Chancelor, who had only ane empty purfe carried before him. The Chancelor crouched long, and willingly acknowledged he owed his place and all to my Lord Treafurer's favour; but his brother, fecretary Melfort, having gained much both on his prince's ear and humor, he fet up for himfelfe, and would not receive inftructions from the Treafurer, faying, he was long enough under pædagogie and fubjection when he was his Treafurer depute. And fo he infused, by his oune brisknes, fome fpirits and courage into his brother, and they began to act independent and neglect the Treafurer; which he, not able to indure, *hinc illæ lacrymæ*, each of them falls a cenfuring, ripping up, and accusing the actings of another, and obtains leave in Auguft laft to goe up to Court; which drew up fuch a troupe on the 2 fydes, that ther was above 200 Scots noblemen or gentlemen ther upon the one faction or other, which difpleafed the King exceedingly, befide the waft fumme, calculated to more then 60,000 lb. ftirl., that they drained Scotland of, and the bad copie they did caft the Englifh by ther difcording amongs themselves: it began in the naming a commiffioner to our Parliament, wher (if Midleton had not preveined) Melfort had difappointed Queanberry of that ayme; but yet, fearing the bigarre incertainty of fortune, it was fo contrived, that his commiffion lafted only for the firft feffion of Parliament. Then Queanberry, to tach and affront Melfort, as if he and his fervant David P. 125. Lindfay were unfit and underftood not what belonged to a fecretary, all the fignators and wryts paffed in Melfort's weik, he quarrelled them as

ather informall in style, or prejudiciall to the King's interest, and returned some of them back again. This picked Melfort exceedingly, and put him and the Chancelor to feik out quarrels against him. They charged Queanberry that he starved the King's affairs; and bestowed nothing on intelligence in Argile's invasion; and that he refused or delayed to advance money to my Lord Dumbarton, then generall, on his præcepts from the West Country, in that exigent; and that fundrie rebels ware harbored on his ground; but I think they lurked ther ather out of malice to draw him in a Premunire, or else thinking they would be secure ther, because none durst challenge them for fear of bringing him as master of the ground upon the stage, and in hazard. 3^{tie}, That he keiped the last Parliament in June 1685, a weik current after he had got his Majestie's order to raise it; and that he had dissuaded ane Indemnity. 4^{to}, That he under hand had given advertishment to on Mr. William Weitch, a declared traitor, to flee out of the way. The Clerk Register, after the Chancelor was gone to London, and had given strict orders that none should have acces to Mr. John Weitch, his brother, without the King's order, caused examine Mr. John, and he purged the Treasurer; wheron a letter was sent by Athol from the Privy Counsell to the King, drawn by Tarbet, shewing what hard case his Majestie's officers of state would be in, if they ware suffered to be libelled and arraigned: (for Sir John Cochrane had touched Tarbet himselfe, and accused him with correspondence with Melvill and Monmouth). This was resent by the Chancelor and Melfort, and they obtained a rebuking letter from the King: (see all this at lenth in my folio Law MS., Sept. and Oct. 1685.) Item, the Treasurer had suffered the Toune of Edinburgh's count and reckoning for ther common good to sleip. Queanberry charged Melfort that he had tane a bribe from Rot. Milne and the other customers, to get them a precept on the Exchequer for £20,000 Scots, as pretended losse they had by the fyre at Leith, in August 1682, which consumed ther custome office, ther pretending many

of ther tickets and bonds ware brunt ; wheras Charles Murray, on of the said customers, discovered to the Hy Treafurer that they had no losse at all, but got that 20,000 lb. of profit from the King, and that his part of it was 5,000 merks., and which he was willing to give back again. The Treafurer said, he was a knave somewhat honefter then the rest. The Treafurer had upon his fyde the Earle of Rotchefer, the King's brother in law, and Treafurer of England, and Midleton and Hallifax ; so that the Chancelor, fearing he might be at a losse, did pull of the mask and discovered and avowedly ouned himselfe to be Popish, from which tyme his favor and court increased, so that he crossed and contradicted the Treafurer in all things he propofed, and particularly in the Provestry of Edinburgh ; for the Chancelor and Melfort opposed Abbotshall's nomination to that place on no other head so much as that he was propofed by him ; however Abotshall had the good wishes and inclinations of the peeple, that he might be ther Provest. It gained Queanberry some reputation with the English, that on day, having carried the sword before the King to the Popish chappell, after he had laid it doune, he came furth and went to the Protestant chappell ; and, to weary the Chancelor, he entred in a long winded treatie of marriage for his sone the Lord Drumlanrick, with a niece of E. Clarendon's, and a relation of the Lord Clifford's, and delayed it very long to get the pretence of ane earand to stay even to the 2^d of Decr, which was his oun marriage day. And during all this time, our great men ware not in speaking termes, and it was probably thought that the Chancelor (whosse faith had saved him, as Hallifax wittily sported,) P. 126. and the Popish party would have totally eclipsed Queanberry, had it not been for the rub the King met with in his demand from the Parliament of England, refusing to dispenſe with the laws against Popery, (*de quo supra*, page 121.) But when this Remora happened, it moved that party to new measures, so as not absolutely to disoblidge Queanberry and the Protestants who ouned him ; yet they prevailed so far with the King, as that he

told him he had done very ill things, tho he gave him a pardon and exoneration for all. The Dukes of Hamilton and Gordon were also great prosecutors of it, the last on the head of religion, and the first for his interrogating Tarras anent him, (de quo alibi.) Tarbet also, for adhering to him, got his large share in the misrepresentations passing; for, tho he was mainly instrumental in the secret committee, to get Sir John Cochrane reprimed, from an itching curiosity to hear his discoveries, yet he was one of the first whom Sir John branded. To load the Hy Treasurer, Claverhouse and Balcarhouse were sent for to London, and the King was so ill satisfied with what the Treasurer had exacted of Claveris, that he ordained the Treasurer to repay it. For ingratiating with the King, who loves money, the Hy Treasurer proposed 16 articles for raising money of Scotland, as; 1^o. That he might get 10,000 lb. sterling of Edinburgh, for giving them back ther summer session. 2^{do}. Great summes from the other Burrows for ther malversing in the common good, and for ther impositions on ale and bear; and suchlike methods, as Rushworth, in the end of his 1 tome of Historicall Collections, tells, were proposed to King Charles the I. for bridling the impertinency of Parliaments. Melfort opposed this, and said, this ware to put Scotland so in his reverence, that he wanted nothing but the crown; and that it was like the counsell of Rhehoboam's young men to get his peeple's purses, but lose ther hearts and affections. These who would excuse the Chancellor's apostacy at this tyme, (a change now being so grossely impudent) they say, he was long ago a Papist, to shun the reproach; but this is a very bad excuse, to make him an Atheist all the tyme he was swearing the Test, and yet believed the contrare religion to be truer: but this is a forgerie, it being nottor that none was a greater mocker of the Pope and that religion on all occasions, yet now he is so bigot on it, as Collonell Whytfoord a papist observed, ther new convert would jade the Masse, he caused say it so oft; but *omnis apostata est suae sectae ofor*; and, to expiate and take off suspicion, he must be a slave to

the new on: some thought, without a remission from the King, he might run the hazard of forfaitor, for the hearing of Masse and resetting Preists is declared such, A& 120 in 1592, A& 164 in 1593, A& 193 in 1594, A& 5^t in 1609, and A& 106 in 1581 *in fine*, wher the King may not dispense with ther laws. But the Chancelor and the rest of them expect the rescission and annulation of thesse A&ts. They ware so childishly fond, that, on Christmas day, the Chancelor rocked a child in the cradle, in memorie of our Savior: this ceremony is not used by the French Romanists. See more of thir fopperies, *infra*, page 130. He got from the King 8,000 lb sterling, with which he bought altars, candlesticks, preists garments, and other ornaments and popish gauds for erecting the Chappell in the Abbey, and brought them home; and, tho ther be A&ts of Parliament for seizing such trash, yet our customers past them.

On the 15^t of Decr, President Neuton dyes, and Sir George Lockhart succeids him. See *it alibi*.

ANNUS 1686.

IN the beginning of this year, our Chancellor having made his first appearance in our Privy Counsell, after his declaring himselfe popish, it was expected that our Bishops or other statemen should have entred a modest protestation; but it was not done: see of it in my law MS.; for the King, to secure him, had given him a letter, dispensing with his taking any more the Test. Likeas, he had prevailed with the English judges to give ane opinion, that the King could dispense with the pœnal laws against papists; wherupon the King issued out his proclamation, dispensing with thesse laws, as to thesse named with a *non obstante* to the statuts. And did, by another act, declare, he prorogated the Parliament from the 10 of Februar to the 10 of May, and with this proviso, that they ware not to meet then ather unlesse his affairs ware pressing: this was because they ware yet in no better temper than before; but the statmen gave out that it was to shun the Venetian Embassador's memoriall, craving that the King, with the advise of his Parliament, might break of the trade he had at Constantinople with the Turk; which he shunned as prejudiciall to himselfe. By the taking the Lord Gray, ther being now another witnesse beside the Lord Howard to depone against Mr. Hampden, formerly fyned and incarcerat for 40,000 lb. sterl. for a misdemeanor, he is pannelled for the treasonable conspiracy with Shaftsbury, and carries himselfe so modestly, that throwing himselfe in the King's will he obtains his pardon. Then Booth Lord de la Mer, the loyall Booth's

fone, is brought to the pannell, and many witneffes depone againft him; yet he leads others who clearly prove alibi, that he was not at London the tyme of that treafonable confult, for joyning with Monmouth, they make him prefent at, but that he was in the country; wheiron the Jury affoilzies him; and Saxon, on of the witneffes, is proceft for perjury and *ſcandalum magnatum*; but he offered to verify what he had deponed. The King was difatiffyed he eſcaped, and Leg, Lord Dartmouth, being on of the inqueft, and having ſaid, the Quean miſgoverned the King and the nation by Italian counſells, he was difcourted. And it's very remarkable that ſcarce a footman, now this 12 moneths, ſince the King's aſcent to the throne, hes turned Popiſh in England, which gives them a very bad impreſſion of our forwardneſs; and it ſcandalized them mightily that our Chancellor had avowedly turned Popiſh, and yet kept his place. Yea, our miniſters of Edinburgh ware diſcharged to meddle with applications in ther ſermons; and becauſe Mr. Alexander Ramſay ſaid, in a preaching their, that we had fallen ſtars amongs us, and yet they kept their ſtation, meaning the Chancellor, and that the pillars of Church and State ware ſhaking, he was ſilenced by the biſhops to terrify others: but he was at laſt reponed again; which made ſome obſerve, that as, in the beginning of the Britiſh reformation, the Engliſh biſhops carried it on, ſo the Scots biſhops oppoſed it, even ſo now, when we are ſtruggling againſt Popery, our biſhops comply to let it in, and the Engliſh biſhops keep ther ground firme to hold it out.

At this tyme, dyed with us George Mauld, Earle of Panmuire, who P. 128. regrated nothing ſo much as that he was leiving his eſtate to his brothers, who, as he was informed, ware turned Popiſh, and on death-bed he could not put it by them, but it was not true.

On the 31 of Januar, being Sunday, happened a tumult in Edinburgh, of the rabble againſt the maſſe preiſts, who ware beginning openly to keep ther meetings. They got on of them, and cauſed him, on his knees,

fwear the oath of the Test, and renunce Poperie, and held a whinger at his breift till he did it. Ther was 3 killed in this quarrell: fie the particulars in my folio law manuscript, at that tyme. And for this tumult, the Chancelor caused a drummer to be shot to death, and on Keith, a fencing master, to be hanged; of which see the particulars in my law manuscript cited, in February 1686. The printing and publishing books against Poperie, was also at this tyme tacitly discharged, by prohibiting any books to be vented or sold without a licence from the Chancelor; for they observed these books stirred up the people to a jealousy and dissatisfaction against that religion which the King had embraced.

About this tyme, the Chancelor married Lady Mary Gordon, the Duke of Gordon's sister, and reliſt of Urquhart of Meldrum, (for he had ſent Doct̃or Sibbald, and Fotheringhame, a preiſt, to his former Lady in September laſt, and dealt with hir to dy Popiſh :) this marriage gave riſe to a ſatyricall reflection of Middleton's, on the 2 brether, that they ware the trueſt brether ever he knew to ther whores, and the falſeſt to ther God. Another obſerved, Perth's armes being waves, ſpoke out his inſetled in-constant temper.

The Papiſts alſo, at this tyme, printed a paper, bearing that the late King dyed Popiſh; but it was looked upon as on of the *pia fraudes* of that Church, who thinks the advancement of ther cauſe hallows and conſecrats the greateſt lyes; for, beſyde many other famous witneſſes, the Lady Ogilthorpe, ſervant to the Dutcheſſ of Portſmouth, was in bed with him all the time of his ſickneſs, and declares, he dyed in the faith of the Church of England. This King, tho not ſo open, yet ſtill countenances his miſtriſſes, (as his brother did, *ſi non caſte ſaltem caute,*) and heſ created Miſtreſ Sidelſy, Counteſ of Berkhire; but the Quean is ſo diſſatiffyed, that ſhe heſ obtained hir removeall over ſeas. The Earle of Stamford, who was pannelled before the Parliament, is liberat from the Tower upon bayll; and the Lord Gray is pardoned for his rebellion with Monmouth,

and reftored by the King to his honors and eftate ; as alfo Stamford is pardoned and received into favor.

In the end of Februar 1686, 2 of our Bifhops goe up to Court, to adjuft religious matters with his Majefty, viz. St. Androis and Edinburgh ; and my Lord Tarbet comes home, and ather with him or after him, follows the news, that the King will have our Scots Parliament to meit for taking of the pænall laws againft Poperie, and had nominate the Earle of Murray, Secretary, to be his Commiffioner theirin, that as Regent Murray had made theffe good Acts, in 1567, fo his great-grandchild fhould expiate the cryme by cancelling them. The King's letters alfo come refolving the Duke of Queanberry Hy Treafurer his place into a commiffion of 5 ; fee them in my folio law MS. p. , and in my 8vo. MS. of Seflion occurrents at the 2d March 1686. Item, nominating the Duke of Gordon to be Captain of the Caftle of Edinburgh, in Queanberie's place.

The French King's ftatue is erected with great magnificence, folem-P. 129. nity, and pomp, within Paris, tho himfelf was lying fick of a fiftnla in his fundament ; it had many infcriptions, fee infra, this page.

In March 1686, we had account that the Duke of Savoy was beginning to perfecute his Proteftant fubjects in the wallyes of Piedmont, &c. in the fame manner as the French King, and had fent for fome of his troupes to affift him ; wheron Geneva, and both the Proteftant and Popifh Cantons of Switzerland, had confederat together to oppofe them.

The King emits a proclamation in England regulating the manner of preaching, conforme to fome canons and inftructions given by his brother in 1662, as not to medle with the abftrufe points of prædeftination, election, reprobation, and the confiftence between God's decree and man's free will, or to limit the power of kings ; or in preaching againft diffentors, (this is meant of Papifts) to ufe any bitternes or reflection ; and inftead of the afternoon's fermon, to ufe catechetically doctrine, and the prayers, &c. ;

(See. Rushworth's *Historick Collections*, anno 1622, p. 64, the like injunctions.) The King also then granted his generall pardon and indemnity to all who had been with the Duke of Monmouth in rebellion, excepting officers, and a great many men and weemen named, as Titus Oats, Bethell, Fergusson, &c.; and excepting murders, rapt, and such crimes as use not to be comprehended under generall amnesties.

In the end of March 1686, the King called up Duke Hamilton, Sir George Lockhart, president of the Session, and Generall Drummond, to convince them that they must lay aside their aversion to the rescinding the penal laws against Popery: see my law MS. at that time. And the King, to shew his hatred at penal laws, he liberates 400 Quakers out of prisons up and down England; but the Presbyterians were not freed of the laws against them as yet.

This winter 1686, there happened 3 fires at Edinburgh and all on the Sabbath day, to signify God's displeasure at the profanation of his day: tho there is no certain conclusion can be drawn from these providential accidents, for a Jew would draw just the contrary conclusion, that God was dissatisfied with our worshipping him on that day; so these providences may be variously interpreted.

Supra in margine, we see the King of France's statue erected by the Duke of Feuillade: the mottoes and inscriptions thereon were vain and bombastick, as that he had restored peace to Europe, which he had deprived them of; and then there is a headless hydra lying with this *dicho*, '*Nec tantum Alcides potuit*;' that he has rooted out the Protestant heresy, which 7 Kings before him could not do, viz. beginning at Francis the I.; then follows the emblems of his relieving the French prisoners from the Moors of Barbary and Algiers; and his triumphing over Genoa by his bombs, and forcing them to submit.

The Duke of Newburg, now Palatine of the Rhine, and popish, offering to build an oratory for his servants' devotion in London, the Mair and

Aldermen opposed the work ; for which they were called before the King and his Counsell and severely rebuked. The Papists turn very insolent in Scotland, and publish a book called *The Papist Represented and Misrepresented*; in the on columnne they set doune what they now would have passe for the doctrine of the Romish Church as it's varnished sweitened and disguised by the Bishhop of Condom, now Meaux ; and the other columnne bears what the Protestant wryters alledge they maintain on that subject, which he sayes are all calumnies, and falsely affixed on the religion ; P. 130. tho Tillotson and Mr. Wake, who answers this pamphlet, does prove that thesse are the opinions of ther Popes, counsell, doctors, and theologues, tho at present they would renunce them to cheat the Protestants. I find not only the method but very substance of this book is stollen by the priest, it's author, from the act of the Generall Assembly of the Clergy of France in July last 1685 ; wherby they give in a complaint to ther King of the calumnies, injuries, and reproaches which the pretended reformed load them with, both in ther books and sermons. In on halfe page they set doune the doctrine of ther Church ; in the other, the false opinions they say, are charged on them by the Protestant, which I have red with animadversions theiron.

Supra, page 126, we see the Popish foppery in rocking a child on Christmas ; now, we hear farder, they have another ridiculous cheat of living crab fish shewed up in laun or tiffany lying about ther altar, which they give out to be the foulls lately rubbed, scoured, and then refined out of Purgatory by the help of foull masses, which in the Revelation are said to ly under the altar, and to cry, ' Lord how long ? ' such as are recently delivered are so pained and benumbed yet, that they can scarce stir, after some days they recover their limbs and begin to craull. This seemed so foolish that I could give it no beleiff till I fand Oldham, parson of Croyden, in his 3rd satyre against the Jesuits, page 55, have an allusion to it. And this leads me to ther fond severity they used on them-

elves on Good Friday, Christ's passion day, in whipping ther naked backs, which some mad zealots in Rome will doe from a principle of merit, till the blood spring again; which minds me of the priests of Baal in Elijah's tyme who cut themselves, and the Turkish Dervis doe the same.

In Aprill 1686, came to Edinburgh 2 charlatans with recommendations from his Majesty (so that the Colledge of Physitians could not stop them,) called Doctor Reid and Salvator Moscow, from Sicily; who erected stages, and in ther printed papers did brag of admirable cures, as 64 blind persons restored to sight who had never seen from ther birth, (which blasphemie out did our Savior's reall miracles, for we read not that he cured so many borne blind,) with many other extravagant undertakings.

At that tyme, we had account from London, that Doctor Tongues' son had come in to the King and discovered that he found notes lying beside his father, (who was on of the first discoverers of the popish plot with Titus Oats) wherein he had laid' doune to Oats, and taught him the wholle method of his narrative. 'As also, Miles Prince (another witness in that plot) came and surrendered himselfe on the King's Indemnity, and confessed he knew nothing anent the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and what he had said therein was false.

Mongatz Castle, wherein the Princessse Ragotzi, Count Tekelie's lady was, holds out a great feige from the Imperiall army. The Emperor and King of Pole, by ane Embassie, stirred up the Sophi of Persia against the Turk on that syde of Asia, but, tho he had lost Bagdet, &c., yet he was
P. 131. unwilling to stir. It is a strange dulness and want of curiosity that he is so long ere he get ane account of the affairs of Europe, for it was a full year after the siege of Vienna was raised ere he heard of it: They only travell in caravannes and troupes out of Turkey to Persia for fear of robbers, and they goe but once a year.

Dolben, A. Bishop of York, dyes in Aprill 1686, in a very unusuall manner: he lyes lethargick 46 howers as dead, then revives, and the

finall pox breaks out on him, and dyes. The vulgar talked ther ware symptomes of poison; he was old: with us we are so rash that we bury in lesse then 46 howers. He was succceeded by [Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter, in December 1688.]

The King grants his breiff for releiff of the French Protestants fled to England by the perfecution; and he gives himselfe 500 lb. sterling, and every on about the Court give very liberally, which is most commendable in our King. In regard the Duke of Brandenburg and States of Holland have not rounge in ther countries for all the fugitive Protestants, they are treating with Pen, and other owners of thesse countries of Pennsylvania, Carolina, &c., to send over colonies ther; so that the purity of the Gospell decaying heir, will, in all probability, passe over to America.

The Earle of Anglesea, who, deserting the country party, had fallen in with the King, dyes at this tyme. His collection of books, on of the best in England, was sold by printed catalogue and auction; whei of I have a copie.

In April 1686, my 2 servants being imprisoned, and I threatned therwith, as also, that they would feize upon my papers, and search if they contained anything offensive to the party then prevailling, I was necessitat to hide this Manuscript and many others, and intermit my Historick Remarks till the Revolution in the end of 1688; after which I began some Observes of our Meiting of Estates and Parliaments held in 1690, 93, and 95, and other occurrents, forrane and domestick, breifly summed up and drawn together yeirly, (but not with such enlargements as I have used heir,) and are to be found disperst up and doune in severall manuscripts beside me, to be reviewed *cum dabit otium Deus*. (Vid. History of Convention of Estates, MS. A.)

APPENDIX.

the Commission on the Status of Women, which was established in 1946, and the Commission on the Status of Children, which was established in 1954. The Commission on the Status of Women was the first of its kind, and it was the first to be established by the United Nations. The Commission on the Status of Children was the second of its kind, and it was the first to be established by the United Nations. The Commission on the Status of Women was the first to be established by the United Nations, and the Commission on the Status of Children was the second to be established by the United Nations. The Commission on the Status of Women was the first to be established by the United Nations, and the Commission on the Status of Children was the second to be established by the United Nations.

APPENDIX—No. I.

SOME REMARKS ANENT MARITTIME AFFAIRS,
AND SOME PROCESSES OF CAPERS BEFORE THE
ADMIRALL OR LORDS OF SESSION FOR ADJUDGING
OR RECLAMEING PRIZE SHIPS.¹

THE feveral Proceffes about Capers,² and the feveral debats, interloqui- Fol. 11^a.
tors, and turnings, &c. theiranent, are of that lenth, difficulty, and fingularity, as they deferve a treatife apart, which, God willing, fhall be done at conveniency. As particularly, the cafe betuixt Parkman and Allan, (fee Mackeinzie's Pleadings, pag. 120,) who, being a Suedifh vefsell, but loaden with fome counterband goods, as tar, for France, and the returnes of counterband caried their;—the quæftion was, not anent the quality of the goods, but the quantity, whither or no that was relevant in law to make hir lawfull prize.

2^{do}. The cafe betuixt a Dantifzer and the Laird of Pittarro, whier the Mafter having, throw fear and allurements, deponed that their war Dutchmen copartneris in the fhip and goods, If a contrare probation might be led? fo as to redarque the Mafteris oath.

3^{tio}. The cafe betuixt the Caftle of Riga and Sir William Bruce. Heir the King's declaration anent the number of feamen, *per fe*, was found a relevant ground in law to declare the Riga prize.

¹ From Folio Law MS. [A?], fol. 11 to 15. The above title is copied from the table of Contents at the beginning of the MS. At fol. 11 the title is fimpli, "OF SOME MARITTIME CASES BEFORE THE ADMIRALL AND THE LORDS."

² Caper, a privateer, one who takes a prize; also a vefsell employed as a privateer.

4^{to}. The caſe of Hoy and Simonſon againſt the town of Dundie; where the Lords ſaw both parties *in bona fide*, vid. the Admiral to adjudge becauſe of the commiſſion granted to the Capitane, and Symonſone the Hamburger, *in bona fide*, to trade to Holland with counterband, the war betwixt Denmark and us not being then declared, till a moneth or 2 after Symonſone loſed fra Hamburg. The Lords ſaw acts of hoſtility betwixt our King and Denmark not relevant to put ſtrangers *in mala fide*, but onlie a ſolemne proclamation of war. Prizes that were reclaimed, as they were few, the reclamer for the moſt part paſt fra the King's and the Admirall's part, that the advocat might be layed aſide. If their was any quaſtion in law anent the grounds of the adjudication, the Captain and his owner were freed of damage and intres, and, except in the caſe of the Lubeker and Captain Logan, I know none decerned in damage and intres.

5^o. In the caſe of Boigils, ane Oftender, and Kinloch, burgeſs tickets were not regarded wheir their reſidence before the war was elſewheir, being commonly contrived by merchands to evit captures.

Their were many proceſſes and ſingular caſes before the Admirall amongſt the privateers themſelves, in the War waged in 1666, in the ſeizure of ſhips wheir both did attack, invade, and poſſeſſe, to whom the prize ſhould belong; What rule ſhould be kept in dividing of hir, wheir ſhip and men were very ſmall in number of gunes and other force, and, if their were totall loſſe of on of the attackers, whow it ſhould divide? Whether a Captain's paction at ſea with another anent conſortſhip, does, in law, bind the owners? with ſeverall other onerous quaſtions, which I intend to ſpeak of apart, with ſome other obſervations on that kind of gaine.

After that it pleaſed God to reſtore the King, in anno 1660, their fell out ſome quaſtions betwixt the United Provinces and England, in points of compt and reckoning about loſſes ſuſtained by the Engliſh in the Eſt and Weſt Indies in King James, King Charles the I., and in this King's tyme, and about ſome deids of rapine, oppreſſion, and murder, committed

by the Dutch on the King's subjects in these parts; wherein the Dutch seemed very willing to satisfy the King in reason, and to give up the bodies of the delinquents to the King for punishment, and were content to pay any damage and intres sustained by the King's subjects, and done by the States' speciall order, after mutuall reparations of that kind made by one to others; whereon papers past betuixt them, and persons were named on both sides to take notice of the mutuall clames, wherein, it's thought, the Dutch came a greit lenth in point of reason, and whoever they contended that any injury done in these places could be no ground of a quarrell heir, when princes amongs themselves having condescended theirto , so observed ever since the discovery of America.

, privat men knew these transactions betuixt our King and them, and which of them were most in the wrong to other in point of reason, or the debates which preceeded the war; whoever, it was thought England's intrest to have war with Holland on any termes, (which is a wicked opinion) and thir old injuries were but the pretext of it, and, to justify the way of procedor of revenging injuries done in America heir in Europe, (look't on as a novelty by the world) it was alledged, and not without reason, that wrongs may be repaired in other places than the place where the wrong is done.

In anno 1664, a War was formallie proclaimed betuixt them, wherein we in Scotland were included and drawn to be sharers of the good and Fol. 11b. ill which follows war, contrare to our intrest. And, because the King of France did aid the Dutch, we were forced to proclame war against France, which was never heirtofore done by us in any King's reigne; albeit France did not speciallie denunce war to us. In consequence whereof, commissions were given out to privateers, to seize on all ships or goods belonging to them or the King of Denmark, who had declared for the States. Thus, merchands being shaken, losse of trading, seamen falling in poverty, and ships rotting in the harbors, and multi-

tudes of perſones being deſtitut of all means of ſubſiſtance, many merchants and ſeamen ingadged in a trade of Caping, and did outreik ſhips to that end, and ſwarms of frigats, weil manned, went from the greateſt part of the ſea ports in Scotland in that employment; wheirin all of them did ſo weil ſucceid and thrive, that they damnified the Hollanders more then Engliſh. How far Caping is lawfull in a lawfull War, I will not determine, ſince it's generallie holden and believed as ſuch; I had no friedom for it my ſelfe, tho many gentlemen and noblemen were not aſhamed to be ſharers in it, and got great fortunes by it. But, lawfull or no lawfull, I am ſure it was unlawfull on ſome mens part, who propoſed no other end to themſelves but gaine, and to beggar ſome honeſt fiſher men and merchants, who were not concerned in the War, and who wiſhed the King and his family weil. Their was a greit error committed in iſſueing out commiſſions for ſeazing promiſcuouſlie to all that fought them, without any previous triall of their courage, conduct, or diſcretion; and ſome of the Captains ware ſo barbarous and inhumane, that, to the reproach of this kingdome, they landed in ſome parts of Norroway, and robbed willages and poor boors, ſpoilled churches, took away bells, calices, and preiſts' weſts, and all ſhips they ſtopped, enemies or no, on the pretence of carieing counterband goods to the enemy; which gave ground to the Lords to cauſe reſtore verie many of the ſhips declared prize by the High Admirall and his deputs, who is the only judge in the firſt inſtance to all actions for adjudication of prizes. During the tyme this War laſted, which was about 3 yeirs and a halfe, the Admirall and his deputs ware almoſt in continuall exerciſe; then all ſhips taken ware, by a ſpeciall order, appointed to be adjudged in Leith by Mr. John Stewart of Kettleſtoun, as the Duck of Lennox his depute, to whom John Cunyghame of Entraquen was clerk; for, before that order, ſome ware adjudged by other Admirall deputs, over whom the Hy Admirall's deputs pretend a powar of juriſdiction even to reduce decreits given by theſe deputs.

1st Case. What the power of the Admirall is, and its extent, deserves to be spoke to in another place. The 1st case I know before them was that of Captain Ged against Orrock. Orrock and Ged having rencountred *super alto mari*, in order to a quest after prizes, did enter into a consortship to communicat losses and advantages for that voyage; and Orrock being somewhat foull, and having lost a sail, came into Sheitland to beit, and that in the dayes of the consortship. Ged, finding no advantage by this society, declared openly to Orrock in Shetland, that he would not adhere to the consortship, and that his company would not suffer him to keip it; and theiron Ged tore his part of the consortship; at which tyme Orrock alledges he told him he wold not quite him. Theirafter Ged takes a ritche prize of wines; and both meits at sea againe a ship; both runs at hir, buirds hir, and posselles hir. The question before the Admirall was, first, If 2 captains meiting at sea might enter in a consortship of that nature without consent of the ouners, outreikers of the frigate; and if that society, so contracted, could oblige the ouners. The reasones of the question for both the parts theirow, I have at lenth elsfewheir. The Admirall fand this contract did oblige the ouners. The 2^d question was, If Ged might, on the ground forsaide, refuse fra the consortship, his ship being a better sailer and better manned nor Orrock's frigate; which the Admirall fand he Fol. 12^a. could not do without Orrock's consent. This, in my judgement, was ill decided, (tho I was for Orrock,) for a contract of society in law is not like another contract, because the trust, fidelity, and diligence of the consort is elected, and men are free to refuse when they pleas, if they be not limited to a tyme.

2^d Case. Was of Grot contra Broun, who both having met at sea, but without any consortship, they jointly assault a wessell, louses guns at hir, and fought; wheirin Broun lost his wessell, but his men ware safe, and by their helps the prize was seized on and possessed. The questions heire ware, 1^{mo}, Quither their ought to be a division or no, their being no consort-

ship. 2^{do}, If the captain who first possest hir, or the captaine who by his guns made hir streick, tho with the losse of his vessell, should cary the prize. 3^{tie}, If, in caise of division, the seamen ought to be regulat according to the number of guns and men, or force of the frigate; or if the division ought to be geometrick or arithmetick. 4^{to}, If the losse of the frigate that was sunk in the fight, ought to be made up in the one place, and then divide *pro reliquo*. In the 1 question, the Admirall fand, that without a consortship their ought to be a sharing amongst the captains. In the 2^d, That nather of them ought to carie hir folie, being tane by their joint endeavors. In the 3^d, That the division ought not to be equall, but with respect to the inequality of the frigatts. And to the 4^t, That consideration ought to be had of the frigate lost.

The 3^d Case was betuixt Captaine Bennett and Henrie, who having entred into a consortship for 12 dayes onlie, and Henrie having gone to land to carine his frigate, wheir he stayed 3 of the 12 dayes of consortship, and Bennet having tane a ritche prize on the 13 day. The question was, If thesse 3 dayes Captain Henrie was not at sea ought to be counted 3 dayes of the 12; and he contended they ought to be failing dayes, and on that ground craved a share in the prize. Bennett contended that the 12 dayes ought to be counted *tempus continuum*, and not *utile*. Item, Bennet deponed, it was only to last till the 12 day of March, which cased the Admirall of the decision, for their was heir no written consortship.

A 4^t case was betuixt Captaine Seatoun and Borthuick, who both entring amongst a fleet of Dutchmen, on whom none of them durst singly hazard; Seatoun falls by accident on the richest ship of the fleet; and Bothuick, who was the prettiest man, and had the best frigate, fell on some small vessells. The question was, their being no consortship, nather by word nor writ, but that which was for 6 dayes, which ware expired, if their ought, in that case, to be a division. The Admirall

find Seaton was not bound to divide the prize tane by him, it being *primi occupantis*.

Their ware severall repetitions of weffells made by strangers against Capers, which was done before the Lords by way of reduction of the Admirall's decreits of adjudication pronounced in favours of Capers. Reason of reduction, in generall, was iniquity committed by the Admirall in adjudging their vessells prizes; and it was strange, that on of 20 decreits given by the Admirall against strangers, ware sustained, but all of them ware reclaimed. It's true, the lawfullnesse of adjudication of Dutch weffells prizes, nather was nor could be called in quæstion, they being declared ennemies. But the Dutches being masters of the hail commerce of Europe, (which, by their diligence and frugalitie, they had enhanfed to themselves,) what they could not safely do by themselves, (because of their war with Britan,) they did by the means of other strangers, who ware their's or our allies, especiallie the Suedish and Flamands in the Netherlands, and other frie nations; and in order to this policy of trading, many wayes ware found out to evit the hazard of Capers, and yet to preserve their commerce; as, *Primo*, they made many of their seamen and merchands procure burgesse tickets fra Ostend, and other parts in Flanders; 2^{do}, They made them stimulat a mutation of their domicil fra Holland to thesse parts by a temporarie residence ather their, or at Stockholme, or Riga, or some Fol. 12^b. of thosse Hants tounes on the Belt. 3^{to}, They made simulat cockets fra this to that port, and made the bills of loadning run in allies names, wheiras they reallie belonged to themselves. 4^{to}, They throw money purchaffed passies fra the Admirall of England, vidilicet, the Duc of York ather to France or Denmark, and to returne to Holland; and by thir means. and others, they caried on some kind of trade the time of the war, tho no part short of what they had the tyme of peace. This they studied, that since they could not friely and commodioullie carie on their wonted trade, they cunningly confounded the hail trade of the world, that others might

not come at the knowledge of their gaine, and by custome, fish in their waters, and eat their meat out of their mouths, and so make that misterie known which no man unfold but themselves.

It might seeme a doubt in the entry of ther proceses, whow the Lords could reduce the Hygh Admirall's decreits, he not being a judge subalterne to the Lords, but supreme and independent from them. (It's called a Soverain Court in the Act 15 Parl. 1609.) But this question was never started by any; and it seems altogether uncontroverted that the Lords, in all civil causes, are soverain to all civil judges in Scotland, in the 2d instance. It's true the Admirall, in the 1 instance, seems to be Soverain, so as all Maritime businesse ought to be commenced before him, as the onlie competent judge; but if ather he err or commit iniquitie, causes may be advocat fra him (their is a clause to this purpose something in the 12 Act of Parl. in 1661,) before the sentence, or after sentence may be suspendit or reduced, just as the Shireff's decret in perambulations may be suspended, tho, by Act of Parliament, they be sole judges in the 1 instance; and sometymes decreits of Parliament are subject to the Lords' jurisdiction in some cases.

Another question might have been in thir cases, If the Admirall, committing iniquity in adjudging prizes unjustly, ought to contribut for the parties dammage and intres. For it's a heavy losse to a skipper to be hindred in his voyage, and to be brought up unjustlie, and detained halfe a year needleslie, and so losse in effect his voyage; for being brought up on a probable ground, the Capers are free of dammage and intres; and since the Hygh Admirall is praesumed to understand best what in law is revelant to infer confiscation, if he erre, and by his ignorance bring many strangers to beggerie, it seems just he ought suffer theirfor. This has ground, in the Civill law, L. 13, D. *de Judiciis*: *Judex male judicando litem facit suam*. But this question was never moved yet, and anie dammage and intrest that the Lords, in the case of a vessell, reclaimed, was onlie against the Capitaine and owners.

It was pittifull to fie whow many feamen and strangers were redacted to poverty and mad beggars, even tho they won the cause, by not setting doune some rules in their behalfe. It's granted, the High Admirall had no rule or example for direction in his procedure, but what his oune pate suggested him, and what he learned by the practise of forrein nations, who ware better accustomed with this kind of trade then we; for it was reallie but a stranger in this country before this War. Some Caping their was in King James his minority, and Queen Marie's Regencie, when war was betuixt us, and France, and Spain; but nothing like this which began in 1664; which grew to that incredible height of advantage to the owner's outreikers, that never nation heir-tofor took richer pryzes, nor mo of them, then the Scots Capers, who became famous for their activity and cunning diligence in the trade, (a great commendation sure.) Theirfor, it was no wonder the Admirall erred in many things, confidering the great heat of the War, and that it was knowen the Hollanders took the forsaide singular courses to cary on both war and trade together; wheiras, in Scotland, we had no kind of comerce to speak of; albeit in tyme we began to trace the Hollander's way of trading and warring together. It will not be beleived what wayes they took to circumveine the Admirall, and to disappoint the grounds laid doune by the King and his allies, to drive a trade without hazard, so they might not correspond with Holland nor cary contraband; and particularly, their ware articles agried on betuixt the King and the Fol. 13^a. Suedes, and a colledge of commerce established in Stockholme to that effect; with whom the Dutch got favour, and made simulat vendition of ships to Suedes, that they might the more safely fwear that they did not belong to Hollanders; and it's lamentable to think upon the wayes tane to æquivocat and fwear with a reserve, and what a weak passe on is redacted in law, when he hes no other ground to seek his oune or to retaine what is in his possession, but an oath; which was and yet ought to be the

greatest cement of humane society imaginable. But if ever that trade come in fashon againe, (as I wish fra my heart it may never,) the Admirall and all Judges in the land will be better instructed whow to carie heirafter, both for preservation of peace amongs Capers themselves, (who ware like in every thing to go by the ears with their ouners and fouldiers,) and for indemnifieing of strangers, upon whosse cost we have learned more marittime law and cafes arising theirfrom, nor ever our prædecessors.

The rule præcryved by the Admirall, for peace amongs the fouldiers and merchands outreikers, was, that in all pryzes the King had a 10 part, and the Admirall a 15 part of the haille. This being deducted, the 3d of the rest did belong to the Captaine and his companie, and the 2 part to the ouners:—whatever was found in the cabine belonged to the Captaine solelie.

In the War that happened betuixt the English and Dutch in 1672, it's weill knownen that fundry of our Capers, particularlie B. Baird, having got free ships of our allies, adjudged prize upon this sole head, that they ware carrying cornes in to Holland; yet they sent that same very wiðuall thither themselves; which Sir G. Lockhart said, was as much as their necks was worth, and he wondred that B. could sleip till he had a remission for it. B.'s great argument, why none of thesse ships should be absolved, was this, Thair is a hundred thousand pound sterling within the kingdome of unclear pryzes, and he desires gladly to know if it be the entrest of Scotland to let soe much money out of the countrie againe. But infallible the curse of God will follow such ravenous and unconscientious acquets.

The Ministers of state of Forrain princes at London, make such an allarum and clamor upon our Scots Pirats, (so they call them,) that if they get not redresse and their interests be not more tenderly considered, they threaten a war in name of their masters. Yea, it was credibly averred

by many, that a frie Suedifh fhipe, being brought up richly loaden, and which would undoubtedly have bein abfolved, B. Baird, who had a fhare in the Caper, caufed privily convey fome barrells of powder unto hir, only to be a ground of adjudication, and which was ufed as fuch : a villany fo groffe, that he deferves to be thruft out of all fociety for it, if true, feing charity can fcarce beleive on would be guilty of fuch wicked thift.

No. II.

ACCOMPT OF THE CONVENTION OF THE ESTATES IN
JUNE 1678, WITH THE REMARKABLE OCCURRENTS THAT
HAPPENED THEREIN.

28 May 1678. AT SECRET COUNCELL, his Majesties letter for holding ane Convention of Estates at Edinburgh, on the 26 of June nixt, was red, and proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; see the printed proclamation: as also, the double of the commission to the Duke of Lauderdale, to be his Commissioner therein, with this extraordinary clause, that he should continue in that character after the ending of the Convention, ay and whille [till] he should see his Majesties face, and come in his presence. It's true, Rothes, after the Parliament was dissolved in 1663, continued Commissioner for two or three years, but it was not by vertue of any clause in his first commission. It was questioned by some whow it came to be indicted only upon 29 dayes, wheiras it was ever understood, that all summonitions to Parliaments, or Conventions of the States, used ever to run on forty dayes citation and præmonition. [A&s of Parliament should be proclaimed on 40 dayes, and till then they are not obligatory nor binding, A& 128, Parliament 1581.] It was answered, 1^o That Conventions might be, by the laws and customes, called on 20 dayes. 2^{do} In emergencies and urging and preffing affairs, the tyme might be abridged *pro re nata ubi periculum in mora*; and their was no statute requiring 40 dayes promulgation. 3^{tio} If their was any anticipation, it was supplied by writing particular letters, and fending them with expreffes to

¹ From Folio MS. marked A. fol. 322-326.

each shire and borrow ; to give them tymeous notice, which is all the intent of the 40 dayes intimation.

See what hes been Craig's opinion of Conventions of Eftates, pag. 38 of his books de Feudis. See a little touch of the power of fuch Conventions in that paper befyde me, called " Reafons why Taxations fhould be raifed, after the old way, upon the Pound Land : " it's folio 73 of the book wher it's engroft. See A& 13, Parl. 1661, wher the King hes promifed to raife no more Ceffe. Item, A& 49, the fame Parliament, wher annuel-rents at 6 per cent. are declared free of all retention fees, or other burden. See reafons at large, alibi, why money, being allodiall, cannot be burdened as land is.

As for the extraordinar favors the King hes fhown to the Duke of Lauderdale, in refufing to hear all his ennemies, cloathing him in purple royall robes, making him a Duke, and partaker of his dominions, and his cheiff freind, fome think it a parallell cafe what Alexander did to Jonathan the Hy Preift, in the 1 book of the Maccabees, 10 chapter, verfe 61, et fequentibus.

In choifing the Commiffioners for fhires and borrows their was great heat and contention, and much briguing to mould them to the Duc of Lauderdale's ftamp. In fundry fhires the elections ware double, as in the Merfe, Air, Renfrew, &c. In Renfrew, 4 gentlemen made a feceffion from the reft, and choiced 2 of themfelves, viz. Colin Campbell of Blythwood, my brother in law, and Bannatyne of Kellie ; which election could not fubfift in law, becaufe, by the 113 A& of the Parliament in 1587 all fuch comiffions ought to be fealled and fubferyved with 6, at leift, of the Barrons and Freeholders of the fhire from which they are fent ;—this number they will not get in Clackmannan, and fome fhires, as Cromartie ; and the 272 A& Parliament 1597, requires the commiffions be granted in a full Convention of the hail Barrons, and fubferyved by a great number of them.

It was ftarted as a queftion, whither the late bond againft Conventicles,

that hes bred fo much disturbance, could be put to the members of the
 Fol. 322^b. Convention of Eftates, theirby to purge of and feclude fome difaffected
 members; and it was thought no ty could be impofed upon them, but
 what was prærequired by fome law, and their was no law incapacitating
 the refusers of the bond from being members of Parliament. Their was,
 indeed, the 5^t A&t of the Parliament in 1662, ordaining the Declaration to
 be tane by all members of Parliament, but, the A&t not mentioning Con-
 ventions of Eftates, it may feeme their is no warrand in law for impofing
 the Declaration on the members of a Convention, fince they are *jura dif-*
parata. Yet this A&t of Parliament 1662 hes a generall in it, and cuftome
 fince hes extended it to all our Conventions; and, accordingly, the Decla-
 ration was tane by all the members of this Convention 1678.

Conventions ufe not to be riden at their fitting doune or rifings; nor
 the crown, fword, and other honors, brought to it. According to the in-
 diction, the Convention fate doune on the 26 of June 1678, and the Com-
 miffioner came to the Secret Councell chamber, wher they did meet,
 accompanied with 30 coaches. The prayers ware faid by Dr. Bruce, Arch-
 deacon of St. Androis; the rolls called, and the Declaration fubfcrived,
 and his Majefties letter red. The Comiffioner propofed that the Houfe
 behooved to be firft confitute, and the controverted elections cleared and
 difcufft, before they could fall to any bufines; and that the eafieft and
 fpeedieft way of doing that, was for him to name a Committee to report.
 Firft, it was preffed, things might be done in plain Convention. This
 being rejected, then it was fought the Committee might be open, that
 every member might have acces if he pleaſed. It was condefcended to,
 that if any member had ane objection againft a commiffion, he ſhould be
 admitted to give it in to the Committee; then the debate aroſe, How,
 and by whom the Committee ſhould be named? Duke Hamilton took
 the ſpeech, and told, that no man payed greater reſpect and deference to
 the Royall Praerogative then himſelfe; yet he conceived it was the privi-

ledge of Conventions and Parliaments, that they should nominat and appoint their oune Committees, and that it was done so in the Parliament 1661. The Earle of Argile answer'd, that was but a late instance. The Duke mistaking it, as if he had called it a lame instance, said, that it was the Parliament that had most largely explained his Majesties right and praerogative. St. Androis replied, it was but a lame Parliamént in 1661, for it wanted the Spirituall Estate; and Parliaments since, (meaning the 1 A& in 1669,) had asserted the King's supremacy more then it; at which [the] Archbishop of Glasgou, they say, took privatly exception. The Earle of Perth, and Laird of Broomhall spoke a litle. Then the Comissioner stopped the debate, and told, Whither the nomination ware a branch of the praerogative or not, he hoped the Convention would not refuse him the power to name the members. Wheirupon the most part of them stood up, and without voting it, desired he might name the Committee, which accordingly he did, 6 bishops, 10 noblemen, 10 gentlemen, and 10 borrows, besyde the officers of state. Then the Earle of Drumfreis produced a decreet of improbation against Richard Moray of Brughton, elected Comissioner for the Stewartry of Galloway, finding a wryt to have been forged by him, in a matter betuen him and on Thomas Lennox, a glover, and declaring him infamous, and incapable to bear honor or dignity for the fame, and desired to know if it was credit or interest of the Court to have such a member. The defences proponed for Brughton, are, 1^a He was only denounced fugitive for not underlying the law, which is no probation of his guilt. 2^{da}. *Eslo*, he has a remission which redintegrats his fame. Yet *Lex 3 C. de Generali Abolitione: Indulgentia quos liberat, notat, &c.* Vide supra folio 234; see more of Brughton's case, folio 324, infra. It was referred to the Committee to be considered likewayes, who ware appointed to meet Thursday the 27 of June, both fornoon and afternoon, and on Friday the 28 in the fornoon, that they might be ready with their report against Friday, in the afternoon.

At which time the 2d meeting of the Convention was kept, but fate very short while; on this pretence, that the affair was not fully digested nor ripened by the Committee, for a report. But the true cause was, the two Dukes were capitulating, to see if they could be drawn to an understanding, to go on in a joint course; whereon it was adjourned to Saturday the 29 of June, in the afternoon, which was thought a very unusual time.

The report of the town was, that the Commissioner had, to ensure the Fol. 323^a. Borrows to himselfe, promised there should be no retention of the annuall-rents. Many were of the opinion, that it exceeded the limits of the Convention's power to retain, since, by the 49 A&T, Parliament 1661, annualls being reduced to 6 per cent, it's declared they shall be free of all retention, or other public burden. Now, this being security given by a Parliament, it could not be infringed nor altered by any thing less than a Parliament. It was rumored, tho they did it not by way of retention, yet they might do it by taxing and assessing money, and the personal estates, and for discovery thereof, cause the persons to depone, as was practised by the A&T of the Taxation in 1633. But this burden of retention, or cessing personal estates, is a most unequal grievance; for lands pay according to their valued rents; now, the valuations are oftentimes a 3^d within the true rent; whereas money *valet seipsum*, and the full extent of its interest and annuall-rent is known to be 6 for each hundred, and the creditor rather gets, nor may take any more; so that retention of one of 6 from a mortgaged man, is the 6^t part of his full rent; whereas the tax on landed men will seldom be the 16 part of their real true rent, which is concealed and not known by the valuations; and the true proportion of retention of annuall-rents for adjusting it with the cess on land rent, and making an equality in the burden, is, that the annualls for a year be only 5 and a half per cent., and the other half be retained or paid in to the publick; which answers as if the annualls were at 12 in the hundred, and one of that 12 were paid. Besides, it were a grievous burden to make retention, which mainly falls

on the borrows in whoffe hands the greateft part of the money is, (their eftates confifting in money) and to pay the 6^t part of the taxation as to the totall over and above, which is moft unæquall.

It's contended by fome, that the clerks of Secret Councell are the only clerks to Conventions of the Eftates; becaufe the a&s of Convention have alwayes been in ufe to be recorded in the register books of the Secret Councell; and James Primrofe, when clerk to the Secret Councell, did officiat as clerk to the Conventions. Yet Sir Archbald Primrofe, clerk of Register, in the two Conventions held in 1665 and 1667, caufed Mr. Thomas Young (who was nather a clerk of Seffion nor [of] Secret Councell) exercee as clerk. In this Convention Mr. Alexander Gibfone performed the office; but whither as on of the clerks of Seffion, or on of the clerks of Secret Councell, was not drawn under quæftion.

To returne, then, to the meeting held on the 29 of June. The Commiffioner told, the Committee had prepared a report of their tryall and examination they had made of the comiffions quæftioned, and defired the report might be red. Duke Hamilton told, their ware fundry perfones, members of the Convention, concerning whoffe comiffions ther was no doubt, yet their ware legall and relevant objections againft themfelves, why they could not fitt their; and he judged it the moft proper and rationall method, to difcuffe theffe objections before the meeting fhould take in the Committee's report of their judgment and opinion of the controverted comiffions. The rumor was, that Duke Hamilton meant fome of them that ware upon the Committee, as the Prefident, who albeit he was choicen on of the Commiffioners for the fhire of Galloway, yet he had not a 40 fhilling land holden of the King, lying within that fhire; and they prevailed with the Lord Blantyre to goe doune to the Abbey and give in this objection to the Committee. They fay the Prefident took it of, by producing charters and feafines of lands their, of a value far above that. Fol. 323^b. Some thought Duke Hamilton alfo aimed at the King's Advocat, of

whoffe letters they had, written during the tyme of the late shifme between the Bench and Bar, founding litle from treason, and reflecting not only on the Judicatories, but on the King's conduct ; only their was ane amnestie for all thesse boutades, and the King had advanced him since to be his advocat. The Commiffioner contradicted this motion of Duke Hamilton's, and told, It was the more naturall way to take in the Comittee's report first, and if, theyrafter, they had any farder objections to make, they should be heard. So they proceeded to the report. The first article of it was anent the election of the Laird of Philiphauch for Forres, wheirof he was Shireff, which election the Committee conceived was legall and orderly made, notwithstanding the objections made against it, which ware, the great præcipation and hast with which it was hurried throw, the gentlemen not having had sufficient advertishment for being present. Theirfor, the Earle of Tuedale, who appeared vehemently against this election, craved the shire might be ordained to elect of new, and he alledged the proclamation at Selkirk for their meeting was but ane hower before they met and elected. Answered, their was competent enough tyme given, and the proclamation was not *de essentiali*, and their was letters writ to all the heritors ; and such as came not, their answers, containing excuses, ware come before they proceeded to meet ; so they had as much tyme as to have been present themselves, if they had pleased, and the gentry ware frequently enough convened, and the informalities objected ware not of moment. Then it was put to the vote, Approve of the Committee's report as to the election of Forres, or Not ; and Approve carried it, upwards of 50 or 60 votes ; which was the ods wheirin the Duc of Lauderdale and his party was superior to Duke Hamilton's, all alongst, in the Convention, in the following votes ; for the most that fyled with Duke Hamilton ware about 39 in number, and about 100 went with the Commiffioner. With Duke Hamilton ware the Earles of Buchan, Dumfreis, Perth, Roxbrugh, Southesk ; among the Bischops not on ; the Lords Bargeny, Blantyre, &c., Androw

Fletcher of Salton and Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, the two Commissioners for East Lothian, Generall Major Drummond for Perth, Blackbarronie for Tuedaleshire, Cromvel Lockhart of Lee, and Hamilton of Silver-tonhill for Cliddisdale, with fundry other barrons. Duke Hamilton had only 3 of the burrows joyned with him; Patrick Hay for Perth, John Anderfone for Dumferling, and Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall for Culros. In the voting, the Earle of Mar rose up, and offered to prove that the Earle of Buchan had no priviledge to sit and vote their, because he was not yet full 21. Buchan answered in a passion, that upon his honor he was major, whereon he was permitted to vote. Yet, nixt day, Mar produced a testificate, bearing the tyme of Buchan's age, by comparing whereof it appeared he was not yet 21. But this afforded only matter of laughter. The Lord Blantyre, finding himselfe omitted to be called on in the rolls, he craved he might be called, which was done. Broomhall being passed by, he told the Chancellor that it was promised to him, that, during the dependence of the discussing of his commission, he should have liberty to vote (which was not granted to the other controverted commissions). The Commissioner desired by all means that Sir Alexander Bruce's vote might be received. Then Bromhall cryed in a very rude way, "My vote is No! viz. I disapprove." The Commissioner answered in a great passion, "Weel then, sir, your No! does not præponder; but I pray you, my Lord Register, mark heirafter that Sir Alexander's vote be not forgot to be asked, but wryt doune his name in capitall letters." Some ware for reading the hail report over, and then by on vote have approven it, which would have made short work, and hudled up all; but the Commissioner was content to give them so much fair play, as to allow them to reason and debate every controverted election apart.

The 2d controverted election determined by the Report of the Committee, was anent the election in Perth shire; as to Generall Major Drummond, their was no quæstion; but as to the other, their was double

elections, viz. Grahame of Fintrey and Morray of Strowan. Grahame of Fintrey had been choicen at the Michaelmas head Court, 1677. When the proclamation for the Convention is, the gentry mets again and choiced Morray of Strowan. The Committee's opinion as to Strowan was, that his election was illegall and null, their being no vacancy; and becaufe, by the proclamation calling the Convention, their ware no shires permitted to meet and elect, but only such as had made no election at the Michaelmas preceeding; and so when they met and choiced Strowan, it was without a warrant. It was answered, at the Michaelmas, when they choiced Fintrey, they had no prospect nor forfight of a Convention, and at that tyme they thought Fintrey capable; but since, being informed of his condition, that he is not heritor of a fur of land within the shire, but that all was apprysed, and gone from him, and he was a meer bankrupt, and who refuged in the Abbey; they being sensible of their mistake, and that such a man was no more capable to represent them theirfor; they met and elected of new; and the proclamation hindred them not, unlesse their Michaelmas election had been of a person capable, which was not; and so they conceived it to be a null election. Alledged, Fintrey was as capable now, as he had been for 7 years before. The vote of the Convention found Strowan's election unwarrantable and illegall.

The 3d controverted election was Richard Murray of Brughton's, for the Stewartry of Galloway. The Earle of Dumfreis produced a decision of the Lords of Session, wheirby they repelled John Frazer, wryter, from being a witness in a civill action betuixt tuo parties, (of which see a remark made by me, supra folio 314, num. 702,) becaufe he had been de-
 Fol. 324^b. clared infamous for bigamy; and that, notwithstanding he had the King's remission for the said cryme. And if Brughton could not be received a witness, notwithstanding of the King's remission, *ergo* much lesse he could not be a member of the Convention. It was answered by the President and King's Advocat, that in civill actions, especially wheir their was not

penuria testium, the Lords were tender to receive persons on whom their had once been a stain. That the falsehood contained in the sentence against Brughton, was but a childish kind of a slip in the execution of a horning, and wherein scarce any advantage redounded to Brughton, and so it was not presumable he had done it *ex proposito et animo falsum committendi*, but of perfect ignorance. That the King might make use of such persons notwithstanding, and that their was a difference betwixt the being a witness, and being a member of a Convention. This was a point of the publick government of the kingdome, wherein dispensation might be made; that his remission was not in the common forme, but restored him as fully and inteerly to his fame, dignity, and honor, and to all his capacities, as he enjoyed the same before the said sentence of falsehood, as if it had never been given nor pronounced; and discharged any under the paine of death to object the said crime to him. General Major Drummond, that he might be the better hard, stood up upon the fume, and alledged, that he pretended not to be a lawyer, and so knew not what these words might import, beyond the exuberance of style, which uses sometyes to be enlarged, and yet, without these clauses, the remission be ample enough as to all the designs his Majesty has before him, which is only sparing their life and fortune. Only he behooved to say this much, that abroad, in all the places where he had been, no gentleman would admit a person guilty of such villanies into his company; and that it was a part of his Majesties royall clemency, that his ears were not cropt, and the halfe of his estate seized on. Dumfreis urged, the learned judges of the law might give him a reason why he might sit their, and yet not be a witness. Duke Hamilton contended the remission was but an extension of style. The Commissioner put on a great seeming huff against Drumond, as if he would have controverted the efficacy, validity, and extent of his Majesties grace and remission; and told he would gladly see the man that would affirme the King could not rehabilitat,

to the effect of rendering them capable of brooking the same honors and dignities they could have done before; and if any denied his Majesties prerogative royall in that particular, he would acquaint his master theirwith. The vote was, whither Brughton's remission capacitated him to be a member of the Convention or not? and the Commiffioner's boast did so overaw the members that not a man voted in the negative. Thus he got his legality declared by a vote of the Convention, as Sir William Purves had got his honesty asserted by ane A& of Parliament. Many admired why the Duke of Lauderdale and the President concerned themselves so passionately in this man, since they would have had a great deall more credit in letting him slip; and it had been [more] for Brughton's oun advantage to have done so, then to have

Fol. 325^a. suffered his name to have tossed, and that odious cryme to have been ript up as it was. Some expected he should have appealed Drummond for his discourse; but he was more wise then stout.

The 4th controverted election was that of the Merse or Berwickshire,² betuixt Sir Patrick Home of Polwart and Sir Roger Hog, Lord Harcours. Polwart craved, since he had to doe with a lawyer, that his counsell at law might be heard to plead for him. This desire was called a novelty. Duke Hamilton told it was a mistake; for, in the Parl. 1661, he instanced a case in a controverted election in the shire of Nithisdale, where the Parliament allowed advocats to plead. Some controverted if any such thing could be made appear from the Registers. Duke Hamilton told, he knew not what they insert in the Registers; but sure he was it ought to have been marked, if it was not. Harcours, in the heat of the debate, not with that respect that was fit, contradicted Duke Hamilton, and cryed to him, "There was

² In the margin, the Author adds, "Vide supra of this Merse election folio 323, in margin 2da pagina." This refers to the paragraph which is inserted, at page 276, as part of the text.

no such thing." This was put to the vote and refused. Then Polwart desired he might be heard himselfe, and, because his voice was low and he was at a distance, he was desired to come neir the throne; which he did, and alledged, that tho he had only 20 subscriptions to his election and Harcours had 39, yet his was the more valid in law, because he offered him to prove that 25 of these who voted and signed for Harcours, were ather not infett, or had not a full 40 shilling land, or ware denuded by comprysings, or the gift of their life-rent escheat, &c. Harcours and the President answered, that, *esto*, this was true (as it was denyed), yet the Convention was not the court, *in prima instantia*, to try such objections, but the Shireff Court was the only proper and competent judicator wher they ware to have been objected against the sundry heritors, the time of their voting; and if the Shireff or his Depute had ather unjustly repelled them, or, without any notice or regard theirt, had allowed them to vote, then the Convention, upon a representation made to them, ware judges of the objections. But, since Polwart had only in the Sheriff Court, the time of the voting and electing, protested against these feuars as incapable, and had not craved the judgement of the Shireff and the Court upon the relevancy of the objections he gave in against them, as he should have done, he cannot now quarrell that election upon any such pretence, else all the Barrons of Scotland shall be forced to bring in their charters and evidents to Edinburgh to the Convention; and the Convention shall never fall to their business, but shall consume their hail tyme in perusing men's evidents. Argyle added, by this rule they might force the Nobility to produce their patents of honor ere they voted. The Commissioner cryed, "When shall we show our zeall for his Majestie's service! when shall we fall to the work for which we met! shall we spend all our tyme in constituting the Court? Let it not be said that it shall be in the power of some few men to delay and hinder so good and so loyall ane intention."

Then a vote determined Polwart's election void, (as the Committee had found,) since he had not discut his objections in the Shireff Court.

Fol. 323^b. [The election of the Merse³ was likewise controverted betwen Polwart and my Lord Harcous. Objected against Harcous commiffion, that many of the voters and subferyvers to it ware but petty fewars, and had not a 40 shilling land holden of the King; and which was objected against them at the tyme, and is now offered to be proven. Answered, feing it was not proven before the Barons in ther meeting, the tyme of the election, Harcous commiffion, who is now chofen, cannot be quarrelled theiron, and it's not tyme to prove it now. Replyed, they could not be ready to instruct it their, not knowing thesse unfree persons would præsume to vote, and they could not carry along with them all the Retours of the shire, and, wher a Barrony is difmembred and divided to fundrie heritors, without proportioning and retouring each part this was impossible. Yet the Convention fand the said commiffion could not be quarrelled on that head now; which was very hard.

The King, by a contra&t in 1633 (see the unprinted A&ts) betuen him and the Earle of Sutherland, becaufe of the paucity of freeholders of the King in that shire, allowed the Earle's oune wassalls to elect and be elected; and so Gordonston and Rorat, though not the King's wassall, ware sent. The King's Advocat then alledged, that it had been decided that a nobleman's eldest sone and appearand air, though he have a 40 shilling land in the shire, yet he cannot be choisen, becaufe he is of the Estate of the nobility, and not of the small barrons, and on man, by the A&t of Parl. cited in f. 325 *in fine*, in Mr. George Dickson's case, cannot be of 2 Estates.]

Fol. 325^b. The 5^t controverted election was of on Thomas Urquhart from Crom-

³ This and the following paragraph were added by the Author on the margin of the MS. at fol. 323^b.

arty. The comiffion being red, was found fo ridiculous, that it was rejected without a vote.

By this tyme it was neir 9 at night, they having fit more then 4 howers. The Comiffioner told, their refted fome few more controverted elections; but he would refer them, being now late, to another dyet, which was Tuefday the 2^d of July 1678. And in regard their had been a great throng on the 29, a ftri& order was ifhued out, that none but members fhould adventure in heirafter, the rounge being ftrait.

Yet, on the 2^d of July, (which was the 4th meeting), Henry Fletcher, brother to Salton on of the Comiffioners, having got in, was observed, and fent to the Tolbooth, and fined in 20 dollars; wheiron Salton, the meeting theirafter, pitched on litle William Talmush as no member, fo that the Comiffioner was forced to ounne him as on of his fervants, whom he had priviledge to bring in. This day they fell on the controverted election of Air, and by the report of the Committee, the election of Sir John Cochrane, and Sir John Cunyghame advocat, was found null on this fubtilty, that by the 272 A& [of] Parliament, 15 James 6, in 1597, the barons' commiffions ought to be fubfcryved by the Clerk of the Convention which theirs was not, tho ther was three tymes moe heritors fubfcryved ther commiffion then the others, wheiras the Prefident's and the Laird of Blair's was fo fubfcryved. It was answered, 1^o That a& was then made when fcarce any of the barons could fubfcryve for themfelfes, which reafon now ceafes. 2^{do}. It was utterly in defuetude; and if they would examine ather the commiffions to this Convention, or any of the preceeding Conventions or Parliaments, theffe 40 years bygane, they would not find on of 20 of them who observed that formality. However, the Convention voted their commiffion null for want of it, though the commiffions of many of their ounne fa&ion, *eodem laborabant vitio*; but this fpoke their partiality.

The nixt commiffion was that of Mr. George Dickfone of Boutchrigs,

for the Brugh of New Galloway, which first the Convention of Borrowes, and then the Convention of Estates, repelled and rejected, on this ground, that he was elected against the King's letter, and the acts of the Convention of Borrowes, declaring their should be none choicen to represent borrowes but merchands within that brugh, actual traffiquers and residents, bearing scott and lot with the rest of the citizens, which did not agree to him. And farther, the King's Advocat and President urged against him the 33 Act of the Parliament in 1587, discharging that their be any confusion of the persons of the 3 Estates; and that every man shall only occupy the place of that selfe Estate, wherein he commonly professed himselfe to live, and whereof he took his stile. Now, Mr. George professed himselfe commonly among the barons, and not the burgeses. His answer was, in this capacite he owned himselfe as a burges of New Galloway. [Vide supra a note as to this folio 323* *in margine et ipso fine.*] They voted his commission null. They could not reach Broomhall's commission from Culros; for by receipts of stent, and other documents, he instructed he had trade their, and boor his proportionall share of all burdens with the other inhabitants.

Thus ware all the commissions adjusted and discussed, as the Duke of Lauderdale pleased to order them.

The 5^t meeting was on the 4^t of July, where his Majesty's letter (the Court now being constitute,) was read, and the Commissioner delivered of his harangue; both which see in print. The same Committee which was formerly named are desired to prepare the draught of the Act anent the Supply, against the 8^t of July; being Moonday, which they doe, and carries 25 moneths cesse for 5 years, 5 moneths each year, at 6000 £ sterling per moneth: most were expecting but 20 moneths. This, at the 6^t meeting, on the 8^t, was brought in, voted, and carried, some being only for 20 moneths. The matter of the next meeting was the method and way of imposing it; by taxation, poll-money, or assessment of land rent,

according to their severall valuations. The last way of assessment carried it. Argyle, Duke Hamilton, and many were for pol-money, that the tenantry might have payed a part of it. Some would gladly have understood the Clergie their proportion of this subsidy, in regard they alwayes boasted, and made the countrie believe that, in the taxations, and other publick burdens imposed upon the country, they alwayes payed their proportionall share for their rents and benefices possessed by them. And yet I heard knowing men aver, this was a meer blind, and the countrie had no ease nor releiff by any payment they made; nor ever would till they told and undertook so definit part as the burrows did, who payed the fixt of all that was imposed. Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, and Sir George Gordon of Haddow, appeared very zealously for the Commissioner's interest throw out all this Convention; but was thought a remarkable change of the lubricity and inconstancie of humane affairs.

The last meeting, on the 11 of July, did only approve the draught of the Convention's letter to his Majesty, sent up and carried by the Laird of Lundy. But, because both this Letter, the A& of the Convention, and many of the other papers mentioned by me, are in print, theirfor I forbear to repeat the contents thereof. Vide the next page.

Thus ended this Convention of Estates, wherein the Duke of Lauderdale conceived he had recovered any thing he lost in the Parliament 1673; and he triumphed mightilie in his succeffe, and Whythall was made to refund with it, and the service he had done to his Majesty by this subsidy, and in casting England a copie, and in showing the malecontents their how impotent their faction was in Scotland, and not to be trusted Fol. 326^b. to. Duke Hamilton went away from the penult meeting in a passion; yet it cannot be denyed but the Duke of Hamilton all alongs behaved himselfe very weell, and showed much acutenesse and readines of wit in his reasonings, and very prudently did take the advantadge to retort his adversaries' arguments against themselves.

Halton, to make his sone, Mr. Richard Maitland, capable of being elected on of the Comissioners for the shire of Mid Lothian to this Convention, he disponed to him 14 chalders of victuall, with this quality, that it should be lawfull for the disponer to alter it at his pleasure, or to alienat the saids lands without his sone's consent, which was a rare clause.

In the Letter sent by the Convention to the King, some blamed that expreffion as mean, wheir they say they will not pry unto forraine mysteries; and then, wheir they flatter the Duke of Lauderdale; and then, within 4 lines of the end, wheir they compare the King to God, because both of them never makes use of their power, but to doe good; which some thought, if properly tane, wanted not much of blasphemy. Again, wheir Sir George Mackenzie sayes, (for he and the Bishop of Galloway, Mr. John Paterfon, is thought to be the penman of it,) that from God alone our King derives his power. 1^o Some denyes that. 2^{do}. Does not other princes derive their lawfull authority from the same fountain as much as he? 3^{tio}. This hinders not but the people are God's instrument in conveying the said power, wher it comes not by conquest and immemoriall deshent. Wher no compa& can be showen, *queritur* if it is to be presumed?





